

DAILY REPORT

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U.S. FAULTED FOR PROLONGED MADRID CONFERENCE

LD112123 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 11 Jul 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin -- audio only]

[Text] Hello, comrades! At last, good news from Madrid! It is reported in diplomatic circles that the final document of the meeting of representatives of the states which took part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is virtually ready. The text of this document, amounting to about 30 pages, is a combination of the draft proposed on 15 March by a group of neutral and nonaligned countries, and comprise proposals, formulated on 17 June by the Spanish Government. It provides in particular for the holding of a conference on disarmament in Europe at the beginning of 1984 in Stockholm.

The talks in Madrid have gone on for more than 2 and 1/2 years. Such a prolonged discussion, which more than once threatened to break down altogether, is explained by the position of the delegations of the United States and some of its allies, who tried to turn the Madrid meeting into an arena of confrontation between East and West and to make use of it for attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of the socialist countries. To this very day, the U.S. representatives, as THE TIMES of London reports, are continuing to muddy the waters in the corridors of the meeting, talking of their objections, trying even at the last moment to wring unilateral concessions from the Soviet Union. However, their attempts to torpedo the conference on this occasion met with quite marked opposition from the West European countries, which would like to leave the possibility for further dialogue open. As LE MONDE of Paris writes, quoting diplomatic sources, the compromise solution which has now been reached has to be approved by all the governments, which will take several days. In the event of a positive result, the signing of the final document of the Madrid meeting could take place between 18 and 21 July. It is expected that the foreign ministers of the countries which participated in the meeting will officiate at this ceremony. THE TIMES stresses that if the final document is adopted, it will be the first substantial agreement between East and West since 1979. It could be a good example of the fact that agreement is possible, even in conditions of acute disagreements, provided both sides display political goodwill.

U.S. ARMS CONTROL AGENCY SEEN DETERIORATING

LD111529 Moscow TASS in English 1514 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 11 TASS -- TASS commentator Vladimir Vashedchenko writes:

The Washington correspondent of the British DAILY TELEGRAPH has drawn attention to a very revealing fact: under the Reagan administration the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency has fallen into total decay for all practical purposes. One of the signs of this is the reduction of its annual budget by more than 30 per cent and the dismissal of a large number of its staffers.

It is already for long that the Reagan administration is engaged in a gradual dismantling and lessening of the role of this official government agency. This process began with a replacement of its leadership. After a sharp and protracted struggle with Congress President Reagan succeeded in getting Kenneth Adelman, a professed opponent of disarmament, an exponent of a policy from positions of strength and a militant advocate of the arms race, appointed to the post of director of the agency.

Shortly before his appointment to this post Adelman stated with cynical frankness that the process of arms control, that is the endeavour for which he is now responsible, is a "sham" intended to "pacify" public opinion in the United States and Western Europe!

The appointment of a man which such a political credo to the post of director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency characterises the utter unseemliness of the present Washington administration's approach to such an important matter for mankind as the limitation of the arms race. This is added evidence that what the Washington leaders are thinking about is not arms limitation but, on the contrary, the frenzied buildup of military might and preparation for nuclear war.

We are far from offering advice as to what the American Arms Control and Disarmament Agency should busy itself with. But there is no doubt that there exists a multitude of urgent problems which could interest it and that it could make a useful contribution by offering its evaluations and proposals. For there exist many ways of curbing the arms race and each of them requires an indepth study and analysis.

It shall be recalled that the USSR and its allies had proposed early this year in the political declaration, adopted in Prague by the Warsaw Treaty countries, to conclude an agreement between the members of this treaty and NATO that would contain the mutual commitment not to use any weapons, either nuclear or conventional, not to use force in relations between them altogether. But to this day the United States has not given a coherent answer to this important proposal.

The Soviet Union proposes to resume talks on the general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapons tests, on limiting the delivery and sale of conventional arms, on limiting military activity in the Indian Ocean and on other matters, but the United States is ignoring these proposals while offering nothing on its part.

All these facts show once again that the present American Administration is pursuing a course not at reaching agreement but at fulfilling its programmes of increasing strategic arms and at deploying new medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

NATO COMMANDER ACCUSED OF 'NUCLEAR ITCH'

LD101614 Moscow TASS in English 1549 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 11 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov writes:

It can be said, paraphrasing the known Russian saying, that what high-ranking Washington officials have on their mind, General Rogers has on his tongue. What the former try to conceal, the latter lets out. A fresh evidence of that is the interview of the supreme allied NATO commander in Europe with the newspaper "NEW YORK TIMES".

The leaders of the Washington administration, who hope to bring down the momentum of missile actions in Britain, are assuring the public that they are allegedly displaying "flexibility" and strive to achieve positive results at the Geneva talks on the limitation of medium-range nuclear weapons. But the general bluntly declares that he is sure that by the end of December this year practically all the missile systems (that is the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles) will be in place. Moreover, "modernized" tactical nuclear weapons will be brought from the overseas to Western Europe, which is already packed full with weapons.

As far as the movement against the turning of Western Europe into an American nuclear missile bridgehead which is mounting in the continent, is concerned Mr Rogers has to that score his own formula worthy of a martinet: There is no need to stand on ceremony with them, demonstrators shall be dealt with everywhere as Mrs Thatcher does in Britain. Police truncheons, water canons and tear gas are the best method for bringing them to order.

The American general has also shown the same frankness on the issue of conducting a so-called "limited" nuclear war in Europe. The Washington figures are known to have tried in recent times to camouflage their real designs and began talking increasingly often about the common and inseparable destiny of the USA and Western Europe.

The NATO supreme allied commander is far from diplomacy of this kind. In his nuclear itch the general does not conceal his intention, should a conflict break out in Europe, to commit nuclear weapons to action as soon as possible. In so doing he is "expressing hope" that the so-called "limited" nuclear conflict will not outgrow into an "exchange of strategic strikes" i.e. a universal nuclear war.

These statements are evidence of the real designs of Washington and the NATO top brass -- the designs aimed at unleashing and waging a nuclear war "to the last European". But a "limited" from the viewpoint of the USA, nuclear war would outgrow into a total catastrophe for Western Europe. And the West Europeans will hardly agree with such a prospect, even if Mr Rogers and Mrs Thatcher threaten them with rubber truncheons and water cannons.

Rogers' 'Mad Plans'

LD102345 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1910 GMT 10 Jul 83

[Text] New York, 10 July (TASS) -- The American military clique continues to nurture mad plans for waging the so-called "limited nuclear war" in Europe and intends at all costs to deploy its new nuclear missiles there. The interview given to THE NEW YORK TIMES by General Bernard Rogers, supreme allied commander for Europe, bears witness to this.

Completely ignoring the fact that any use of nuclear weapons will inevitably escalate into a global conflict, Rogers attempted to assert that there is allegedly no such thing as "complete certainty that war in Europe may cause a further escalation of the conflict and a strategic exchange of blows." At the same time, the American general stated that even in the event of the outbreak of conventional war in Europe, it is necessary "to bring nuclear weapons into action as soon as possible."

It is clear from Rogers' interview that the United States does not intend to confine itself to the deployment of 572 cruise missiles and "Pershing II" missiles and that the United States is examining the question of a considerable increase in the capacity [moshch] of other types of nuclear weapons.

U.S. ADMIRAL'S COMMENT ON MARXISM CENSURED

LD100456 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2052 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jul (TASS) -- It has long been known that if American generals or admirals talk about the "Soviet threat" in some part of the world, it means they are thinking of building up American military might there.

This is shown again by a recent interview for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Admiral Long, commander of the American Armed Forces in the Pacific and Indian Ocean areas, who referred in his interview to...[TASS ellipses] Marxist-Leninist ideology according to which, in his "authoritative" opinion, war is alleged to be "a natural state of relations between states."

Meanwhile, the modernized battleship "New Jersey," carrying 32 "Tomahawk" nuclear cruise missiles, which has only just been sent to Long's command, is making its first cruise around the ports of the Asian countries. New strategic bombers are being deployed at the USAF base on Guam. These also carry cruise missiles. This is in addition to the 140 warships and 800 aircraft already in this region.

INF DELEGATIONS HOLD PLENARY SESSION 12 JUL

LD121038 Moscow TASS in English 1036 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Geneva July 12 TASS -- The delegations of the USSR and the United States to the talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe met in plenary session here today.

SECRET NATO NUCLEAR PLANS PUBLISHED IN AUSTRIA

PM111515 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Dispatch by correspondent L. Stepanov: "Austria: The Secret Has Become Overt"]

[Text] Vienna -- The Austrian magazine MAGAZIN has published secret NATO documents which have come into its possession.

A "first nuclear strike" and "limited nuclear war" are not an invention of the Reagan administration, the magazine notes. As far back as 10 years ago they were a component part of the plan elaborated by NATO for Europe. This emerges from NATO documents coded "2 ATAF" and classified top secret. The documents were confiscated early this year from the editorial office of the magazine KONKRET published in Hamburg. But MAGAZIN now has these documents and considers it its duty to notify its readers of them since the NATO plans also threaten neutral Austria.

The journal quotes extracts from the 31 January 1973 secret "2 ATAF" document, one of which states in particular: "The first objective of a preemptive selective strike is to destroy the Warsaw Pact's nuclear potentials and vitally essential control and defense facilities or cause them as much damage as possible."

The "2 ATAF" plan remains in force today, MAGAZIN stresses. This is confirmed by all subsequent NATO plans and actions over the past 10 years. The only difference is that in 1973 these plans were still kept secret, while today Reagan and his administration speak completely openly of nuclear war in Europe.

Nor have the "Atlanticists" forgotten neutral Austria. According to the U.S. "100-6" operations plan, if hostilities break out about 40 military targets on the territory of the Alpine republic could be destroyed using nuclear weapons. In this connection, the magazine emphasizes, it becomes obvious that the NATO decision to deploy new medium-range U.S. missiles presents a direct threat to the cause of peace and the security of the European peoples.

'SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS' AT MADRID CSCE MEETING

LD081635 Moscow TASS in English 1548 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Madrid July 8 TASS -- Intensive contacts between the delegations of the participating countries continued at the Madrid meeting during the past week. In the opinion of most of the delegations, a substantial progress became outlined towards the early completion of the work of the meeting as a result of efforts that have been undertaken. That found reflection in a number of speeches made at the plenary meeting by representatives of neutral, nonaligned countries and also Spain.

EUROPEAN REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON PALESTINE ENDS

LD092043 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Text] Geneva July 9 TASS -- A European regional conference preparing an international conference on Palestine has come to a close here after discussing prospects of a just resolution of the Palestinian problem with account taken of the U.N. decisions on this issue. The conference was attended by delegates from more than 30 European countries, including the USSR and other socialist states.

One important result of the conference, the last regional meeting before the international conference on Palestine will take place in Geneva from August 29 to September 7, was its unanimous adoption of a report and recommendations which will be submitted to the international conference in Geneva together with similar documents drawn up by the other regional preparatory conferences.

The principled Soviet stand in relation to the Palestinian problem, in particular the thesis that a Middle East settlement can be reached only through the joint effort of all concerned sides and the convocation of a corresponding international conference on the Middle East, won broadly-based support in the course of the debate. The conferees showed keen interest in the USSR's proposals towards a peaceful Middle East settlement which had been approved by the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee on January 5, 1983 and now represent the collective (stand) of socialist countries.

Against the backdrop of the constructive position of the participants in the conference, the attitudes of some West European countries which evaded taking part in the representative forum of European states, namely France, West Germany, and Belgium, appeared to be ambiguous.

It was emphasized by any delegates that the progress towards a peaceful Middle East settlement would be substantially accelerated if certain West European countries would change over from declarations about the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine to practical actions to implement them. The same idea was voiced in the message from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, to the participants in the conference, who listened to it with much interest and attention.

One's attention is drawn in the documents, which were unanimously adopted by the preparatory conference in Geneva, to the awareness displayed by its participants that peace in the Middle East cannot be ensured without a just political settlement of the Palestinian problem.

The documents also emphasised that European states deem it essential for the international community to adopt joint efforts to look for an immediate and all-embracing solution to the Palestinian question. In this connection the convocation of the international conference on Palestine next fall is seen by the conference participants as a unique opportunity for finding effective means to make it possible for the Palestinian people to realise their legitimate inalienable rights in a peaceful way, through a political settlement.

BUDGET HIKE FOR U.S. OVERSEAS BROADCASTS BLASTED

LD101812 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1048 GMT 10 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jul (TASS) -- IZVESTIYA writes today: Subversive radio propaganda, knowing no borders and customs searches, not regulated by the norms of international law, presents itself to ruling circles of imperialistic states as a virtually ideal form of willful, akin to smuggling, penetration of foreign territory, and, correspondingly, of interference in the internal affairs of other peoples.

At the moment allocations made by the United States for the activity of the "Voice of America," "Radio Liberty," and "Radio Free Europe" have already exceeded half a billion dollars.

New "departments" in Asia, Africa and in "the region of the Pacific Ocean" are being added to the existing 103 radio transmitters of "Voice of America."

The formally "independent" radios, "Liberty" and "Free Europe" that is, the CIA radio centers which know no restraint, are not lagging behind the official Washington radio mouthpiece. Forty-four million dollars have been allotted for their "modernization."

The newspaper notes: "These radio subversion centers call to mind Nazi propaganda in the fury of their anti-Communism, in their hysterical tone. The international military tribunal in Nuremberg, having condemned Nazi propaganda, acknowledged that ideological preparation for war was a terrible crime against mankind.

The newspaper writes further: "We should recall that soon after the second world war, on 3 November 1947, the UN General Assembly condemned in a special resolution all forms of propaganda with the aim of capable of creating or reinforcing the threat to peace, a violation of peace or an act of aggression." The final act of the Helsinki conference, to which the defenders of the "free flow" of radio disinformation love to refer, states: The signatory states "will refrain from any interference, direct or indirect, individual or collective, in the internal competence of another participant state, regardless of their reciprocal relations." "They will refrain," it says, "from providing direct or indirect aid to terrorist, subversive, or any other activity directed at the violent overthrow of the regime of another participant state."

That is why, IZVESTIYA stresses, the subversive, instigatory radio propaganda conducted, by western radio stations, undermining the edifice of real socialism and the foundations of the postwar world, can be viewed as nothing but the flagrant violation of international law and the most important norms of communication and cooperation among peoples.

CANADIAN LOSSES ATTRIBUTED TO U.S. PARTNERSHIP

LD110709 Moscow TASS in English 0705 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 11 TASS -- The Ministry of National Defence of Canada had to confirm officially the great aircraft losses suffered by the armed forces of the country in recent years although they did not wage any military actions, Nikolay Bragin, PRAVDA's Ottawa correspondent, writes in his international notes entitled "The Price of Partnership." These losses, accounting for about a half of all Starfighter fighter-bombers in Canada, are due to the fact that the United States, the main supplier of combat planes to Canada, was selling it sub-standard aircraft.

Even according to most conservative estimates, its resultant material losses alone exceeded one-third of a billion dollars. And who will undertake to estimate the loss of the lives of scores of young Canadian fliers who died in the name of Washington's ambitions as the latter is trying to turn Canada and its Armed Forces into a NATO outpost in the north of the American Continent? The author queries.

As to how far Washington goes may be judged not only by the Starfighters, called here "flying coffins", but also by the dangerous plans of the Pentagon which intends to make Canadian territory a proving ground for testing cruise missiles.

Are the Canadians aware of the magnitude of danger created to their country by the Reagan administration? Yes, they are. There is a powerful anti-war movement in Canada, involving representatives of many public organisations, trade unionists, clergymen, writers, physicians, scientists, workers and students. More and more Canadians say a firm "no" to Washington's aggressive plans and demand that their government dissociate itself from the Pentagon's missile-nuclear plans and work for a solution of the problem of arms reduction and disarmament, PRAVDA's correspondent says in conclusion.

PRC FILM DELEGATION HEAD INTERVIEWED IN MOSCOW

OWO92200 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Dear Chinese listeners, the 13th International Film Festival opened in Moscow on 7 July. The festival is held under the slogan "Strive for humanitarianism in cinema art; Strive for peace and friendship among peoples of all countries." Like the previous film festivals, the current one is also characterized by broad representation. More than 1,000 people, including directors, actors and actresses and other film workers from over 100 countries are now gathered in Moscow, bring with them the most highly-rated films produced recently in various parts of the world.

Chinese film workers are attending the Moscow Film Festival after many years' absence. Station reporter met with the Chinese film workers. Comrade Gan Xuewei, head of the Chinese delegation and professor of the Beijing film Institute, spoke to our station reporter. He said: [Begin Gan recording] I visited Moscow many years ago. It is my great pleasure to come to Moscow this time for the Moscow Film Festival. I was able to meet many old friends and make many new ones, to see Soviet artists as well as artists from other countries. This will help promote mutual understanding in cinema art and increase the friendship between the peoples.

The Chinese entry "Sunset Street" is well received by the Chinese people. This is because the film truthfully portrays the mental outlook of the Chinese people today, who despite their difficulties and temporary problems are full of confidence and are optimistic about the future. Such a film, therefore, touches men's hearts and possesses distinguished national style. We brought this film here to let friends of various countries understand the life, feelings and thoughts of the Chinese people today. This is one of the reasons we brought it here. Naturally, there many films were made during the past year, but this is one of the finest works. I am very pleased to have had the opportunity to talk to you today. [end recording]

Our station report asked Gan Xuewei to comment on Soviet films. He said:

[Begin Gan recording] We have seen a few Soviet films in recent years, such as "Dawn," "(?Silence)," "Moscow's Wishes" and "Not Believing in Tears." These films were well received by Chinese audiences, especially among young people. From these films, they were able to observe the struggle of the Soviet people against fascism at a time when the Chinese people were also waging a struggle against it. Therefore, I have always felt that work truly reflecting real life can strike a sympathetic chord among our peoples. I think that this has long been the final conclusion regarding the impact of the Soviet films and their place in the world. I hope to see more fine Soviet films in the future.

At the same time, I wish that Comrade (Nalunov) and other Soviet friends I know would produce more fine works. I am deeply sorry that some of the comrades whom I worked with in the past, such as (Yevilivechi), died last year. I was deeply saddened when I heard the news this year. I also learned that some of my friends, such as Director (Fasov), are in the hospital. I hope them an early recovery so as to do more for the cinema art and for their people. [end recording]

VISA CONTROVERSY REFLECTS U.S. TWO-CHINA POLICY

OW110305 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1230 GMT 9 Jul 83

[(Shuryamov) commentary: "Washington's Words and Deeds"]

[Text] The PRC Ministry of Foreign Affairs recently presented all foreign diplomatic missions in Beijing with a note concerning the issuance of visas to foreign citizens visiting Taiwan and to Taiwan people going abroad. The note stressed that only Chinese offices representing China are authorized to issue visas.

This diplomatic move was triggered by the appalling deeds of the United States and certain other capitalist countries. While in words these countries maintain diplomatic relations with China and recognize China's sovereignty over Taiwan, in practice they have obstructed the realization of China's sovereignty over this Chinese island. Now only have the United States and its allies allowed the Taiwan authorities to operate representative offices in their countries, these offices have also all the privileges that are usually reserved for the official diplomatic missions of independent countries.

For instance, Taiwan's representative offices in these countries are authorized to issue visas to people who want to visit Taiwan. At the same time the representative offices of the United States and other capitalist powers in Taiwan are in reality exercising the functions of embassies or consulates. This means that Washington and its allies are operating in a way that makes Taiwan look like an independent country that has no connection whatsoever with China. It is difficult to consider this as anything but a move taken by the Reagan administration to impose its two-China view on the Chinese people. In short, the Reagan administration tries its best to separate Taiwan from China.

The U.S. Government's current stand is a continuation of the policy adopted by the U.S. ruling cliques in the past 30 years and more since the founding of the PRC. U.S. troops landed in Taiwan, and then occupied it, as early as in 1950. In those days, the U.S. Government openly declared that under no circumstances would it allow the PRC Government to assert its sovereignty over Taiwan. The U.S. Navy then entered the Taiwan Strait that separates Taiwan from the Chinese mainland, and the commander of the U.S. forces in the Far East even threatened to launch a nuclear attack against China's major cities. At that time the U.S. Air Force also considered Taiwan an unsinkable carrier to be used as a base to bomb (large) cities in Northeast China. It was difficult to predict what would happen afterward. Perhaps Washington might even want to turn its threats into real actions.

Fortunately, however, at that decisive moment the USSR stretched its helping hand to the Chinese people. At the invitation of the Chinese Government, a Soviet Air Force division arrived in China to help China rebuff the U.S. armed intruders, thus defending China's cities and towns. China and the USSR also signed a treaty of friendship, alliance and cooperation. Because of the two countries' close relations and their cooperation in all fields, the Chinese people were able to withstand the U.S. imperialists' brutal pressure.

Because Washington's overt anti-China policy failed to bring any expected result, the U.S. ruling clique changed its tactics. During the early 1970's the United States resumed its trade and economic ties with China. In 1979 it recognized the PRC.

However, Washington does not want to give up its protection of Taiwan that easily. [words indistinct] continues to sell U.S.-made arms to Washington's puppet in Taipei, and the size of the sales has become bigger and bigger. It is expected that this year's arms sales will reach some \$900 million while the sales in 1981 and 1982 were \$300 million and \$600 million respectively.

U.S. monopoly organizations have also increasingly intensified their economic control over Taiwan and have taken over its major economic departments. Today the trade volume between the United States and Taiwan is double that between the United States and China. While the United States has a large surplus in its trade with China, the situation is in its trade with Taiwan is just the opposite: It has a large trade deficit with Taiwan. Last year the deficit exceeded \$4 billion, which was a record. This huge trade deficit is in fact Washington's financial assistance to prop up its puppet in Taipei.

The United States, through the Asian Development Bank, which is controlled by the United States and its allies, has also given Taipei huge amounts of preferential financial assistance. Not long ago when China applied for membership in the bank, Washington hinted that it would not approve the application unless Beijing agreed to be represented in the bank together with Taipei. Since the bank's charter stipulates that only a sovereign state can become its member, this would create a situation of two Chinas. The U.S. ruling clique, which attempts to separate Taiwan from China forever, has tried for years to turn this situation into a reality. For this reason, the so-called goodwill that the Reagan administration claims to have for China is a totally hypocritical gesture. The United States is still brutally trampling on China's sovereignty. As for the USSR, it has as always consistently and unconditionally recognized China's sovereignty over Taiwan.

USSR GREETES MPR ON REVOLUTION'S 62D ANNIVERSARY

PM112225 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] People's Great Hural Presidium:

To Comrade J. Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers:

Dear Comrades!

On fraternal Mongolia's national holiday -- the 62d anniversary of the people's revolution -- the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers send the MPRP Central Committee, the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium and Council of Ministers, and all working people of the MPR cordial congratulations and best wishes on the Soviet people's behalf.

The Mongolian people's revolution opened up before the country the prospects of all-around progress on the paths of noncapitalist development and the building of a socialist society. Soviet people are sincerely gladdened by the successes of People's Mongolia in creating a modern multisector economy, enhancing culture and the working people's material well-being, and educating the new person -- the active builder of socialism. These historic achievements are the worthy embodiment of the behests of D. Suhe-Baatar, Mongolia's glorious son and leader of the people's revolution, and living evidence of the fruitfulness of the MPRP's Marxist-Leninist policy.

The Soviet Union values highly Mongolia's contribution to strengthening the socialist community, to the joint struggle of the fraternal parties and countries for lasting peace and the relaxation of international tension, and for the creation of an atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust in relations among states.

Traditional Soviet-Mongolian ties and close, all-around cooperation are growing and deepening from year to year. Our people's strong ideological unity and fraternal alliance contribute to the resolution of their national and international tasks and to the cause of socialist and communist building in our countries.

Celebrating together with you the 62d anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution, Soviet people voice determination to continue strengthening unbreakable Soviet-Mongolian friendship. We wish you, dear comrades, and all working people of Mongolia, happiness and new successes in peaceful building and in fulfilling the 18th MPRP Congress decisions.

CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers.

MPR REJECTS PRC CLAIMS OF FORCIBLE EVICTIONS

LD081132 Moscow TASS in English 1056 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar July 8 TASS -- A note of the Foreign Ministry of the Mongolian People's Republic to the Embassy of the People Republic of China in Mongolia has been issued here. The note turns down assertions of the Chinese authorities on allegedly forcible eviction of Chinese citizens permanently residing in the Mongolian People's Republic to the countryside, and also on expulsion of them from the Mongolian People's Republic.

In the note it is emphasized that in accordance with the legislation, which is in effect in the Mongolian People's Republic, every able-bodied resident, irrespective of his nationality, must be engaged in socially useful labour. For this purpose, consistent steps are being undertaken in the Mongolian People's Republic to provide employment to persons with no permanent occupation, and they are sent to areas where labour force is required and where there are employment possibilities.

In this connection a certain number of persons from among Chinese emigrants were offered to move to work at state farms of the northern part of the republic. The above-mentioned areas are favourable for their climatic conditions and newcomers are provided with housing and employment. If desired, they may have individual peasant households on plots of land allotted for the purpose.

But the above-mentioned Chinese citizens refused from the jobs offered to them and many of them demonstratively expressed the desire to leave for the People's Republic of China. The Mongolian side believes that return of Chinese citizens to their home country is their own matter, and raises no obstacles to them in that, runs the note of the Foreign Ministry of the Mongolian People's Republic. Formalities for their departure are done on a purely volunteer basis and in strict accordance with the Mongolian legislation and international legal norms.

The Foreign Ministry of the Mongolian People's Republic turned down the attempts of the Chinese side to take under protection the arrogant actions of disturbers of law and order and legality and qualified those attempts as direct interference into internal affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic. The note expresses the hope that the Chinese side will take undelayed steps to promote explanatory work among the Chinese citizens with permanent residence in the Mongolian People's Republic as to the need of strictly observing the laws of the Mongolian People's Republic. The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic, the note stresses in conclusion, has always believed that normalization of Mongolian-Chinese relations would fully accord with the interests of the peoples of both countries.

SOVIET, JAPANESE MAJORS MEET 9-10 JUL

PM112012 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ties Strengthening"]

[Text] Khabarovsk, 10 Jul -- Gorispolkom chairmen from East Siberia and the USSR Far East and mayors of Japanese west coast cities have advocated further broadening good-neighborly cooperation between the Soviet Union and Japan and developing mutual ties in cultural, economic, and other spheres. Their ninth meeting took place here 9-10 July.

The Soviet and Japanese participants in the meeting stated in the adopted communique that under conditions of a complicated international situation it is important to resolve problems by peaceful means, to struggle against the arms race, and to come out consistently in defense of peace.

The next meeting will be held in Japan in 1985.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON SHULTZ' ASIAN TOUR

PM102031 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Jul 83 First Edition p 3

[A. Golts "International Notes": "Under the 'New Policy' Label"]

[Text] The birth of Washington's "new Asian policy" has been linked with the name of U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz. This is why his recent visit to Thailand, India, Pakistan, and the Philippines has attracted great attention.

Shultz is constantly emphasizing the importance of Asia to the United States, primarily "from the viewpoint of strategy and security." In doing this, the secretary of state does not conceal that Washington claims some kind of special role in Asian affairs: "We are the only country in the region (Asian-Pacific -- A. Golts) which both takes a global view of matters and is capable of pursuing a global policy." True, this global policy, Shultz-style, amounts above all to the Asian countries' obligation to allow U.S. military bases on their territory, and to assign their armed forces to U.S. overseas groupings in order to create "a combined might" with which to realize the U.S. ruling circles' expansionist plans. It is for the sake of these plans that Washington is seeking to intensify tension in various parts of Asia.

In the course of his trip Shultz visited the Thai capital. There he took part in the conference of ASEAN member countries' foreign ministers. ASEAN is the regional grouping comprising the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, and Indonesia. The U.S. visitor spared no effort in urging the ASEAN states "to strengthen their cohesion with the West" in the face of the threat from Vietnam and even from the USSR. It was the setting up of a military alliance based on ASEAN that was at issue. What attracts attention is the fact that the secretary's militarist appeals rang out precisely at a time when, according to Japan's YOMIURI, "the desire to develop a dialogue with the peoples of Indochina" is mounting in ASEAN countries. Shultz did all he could to weaken this desire, taking great pains to exaggerate the notorious "Kampuchean question" and to intimidate the ASEAN states.

The secretary's visit to Pakistan was also provocative. Having described that country as "a frontline state," he stressed that the United States attaches great "strategic" importance to it. And then Shultz left for the Afghan border. There, in border areas he met with the basnach ringleaders to assure them of U.S. support for the umpteenth time.

And so, although the policy is being described as "new," the methods remain the same. Seeking to involve the Asian states in its global strategy, Washington is inciting various bandit groupings, be they Pol Pot supporters or Afghan counterrevolutionaries, to armed provocations against sovereign states and is creating hotbeds of tension in Asia. Then it displays intense "concern" for the security of the countries whose territory it is using as a bridgehead for undeclared wars, dragging these countries deeper and deeper into the quagmire of militarization.

Examples? As many as you like. In Bangkok Shultz reaffirmed Washington's intention to continue large-scale arms deliveries to Thailand. but it is known, after all, that these weapons are dispatched to areas bordering with Kampuchea and that these deliveries are by no means conducive to reducing tension there. And the United States manifested the same approach with regard to Pakistan. There, Shultz deemed it necessary to reaffirm that the so-called "comprehensive military-economic agreement", within the framework of which Washington supplies Islamabad with the latest military equipment, will continue to be implemented.

Thrusting U.S. weapons on other countries has become such a habit with Shultz that he even tried it, rather clumsily, in India. There the secretary of state stated that it is possible for India, as he put it, "to purchase U.S. weapons," although he admitted that no specific requests for this had been received from the Indian government. The secretary's 2-week tour of Asian countries has shown that Washington intends to continue its gross interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states in pursuit of its mercenary aims. Thus the only new thing about the "new Asian policy" is its name.

PAKISTAN'S FOREIGN, DOMESTIC POLICIES CRITICIZED

LD072253 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1845 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] In Karachi, Lahore, Rawalpindi and other cities of Pakistan there have been mass protest demonstrations against the anti-people policies of the Islamabad military regime. They were timed for the sixth anniversary of the seizure of power by a group of military men headed by General Ziaul Haq. Here is our commentator Yevgeniy Kachanov:

Many of these demonstrations ended in mass arrests. Among those put in prison were eminent opposition figures in the movement for the restoration of democracy, trade-union activists, and leaders of student organizations. Repression is the only way the regime responds to the mounting wave of criticism from practically all strata of the population of Pakistan. No measures of any kind leading to democratization of life inside the country of pulling the country's economy out of chaos are even being planned. The military top brass is blatantly using its power for self-enrichment and simply has no interest in carrying out reforms. This is one of the reasons that the results of Ziaul Haq's 6 years of government are so unimpressive.

In the foreign policy sphere Pakistan is being dragged deeper into the orbit of Washington's militarist preparations in Asia. The country's military spending increases every year, while at the same time the U.S. Administration readily satisfies the Pakistani generals' growing appetite. The program of U.S. military aid currently in force provides for supplies to the Islamabad regime of large consignments of tanks, armored personnel carriers, helicopters, and other combat equipment. Pakistan has already taken delivery of the first 6 out of 40 of the latest F-16 fighter-bombers, capable of carrying nuclear weapons. During his recent visit to Islamabad, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz started talks on deliveries of a further 60 aircraft of this type. This high-speed rearmament of Pakistan is arousing legitimate alarm in neighboring India. For U.S. weapons have been used against this country twice in the last 18 years. Now Washington is clearly planning for the Islamabad military regime to play the role of some kind of regional gendarme guarding U.S. interests over a wide area of southern Asia and the Indian Ocean. This, in turn, cannot fail to arouse apprehensions in all peace-loving countries in this region.

USSR, DRA SIGN PUBLISHING COOPERATION ACCORD

PM060912 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Book Publishers' Cooperation"]

[Text] The agreement for 1983 through 1985 signed in Moscow on 4 July between the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade and the DRA Committee for Press and Publishing Houses' Affairs will serve to expand diverse Soviet-Afghan cooperation. Joint work on the publication of diverse literature in the languages of the peoples of Afghanistan, including textbooks and manuals for DRA educational establishments, has proved fruitful. The agreement provides for the further development of cooperation in publishing sociopolitical, fictional, scientific and technical, educational, and children's literature. It has been decided to continue the annual exchange of specialist editors and translators. For the second time now DRA book publishers will take part in the Moscow international book exhibition and fair which will open in the capital this fall.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS RESULTS OF KOHL'S MOSCOW VISIT

PM120825 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 3

[A. Urban article: Frank Dialogue"]

[Text] Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, his deputy, have been in our country at the invitation of the Soviet leadership. The negotiations, talks, and meetings with the high guests from the FRG, which took place in a spirit of frankness, were of a businesslike nature. They attracted great attention among the mass media. The dialogue in Moscow was conducted against the background of a complicated international situation. And yet it is known that the strength of European and even world peace now depends to a considerable degree on the state of relations between the USSR and the FRG, which were in on the start of the policy of detente. "For the past 15 years, after half a century of conflict relations," an ABC TV correspondent declares, "the Soviet Union and West Germany have fully reaped the fruits of the detente policy, and therefore neither country wants detente to come to an end."

Our country has attached and continues to attach great significance to relations with the FRG. Since the 1970 Moscow treaty was concluded the USSR and the FRG have traveled a considerable and fruitful path of the development of good relations.

The negotiations and talks that were held, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo points out, enable the West German side to form a clear idea of the fact that the Soviet Union advocates the further development of Soviet-West German relations founded on the Moscow treaty -- which accords with the interests of both countries' peoples and the interests of all Europe.

Sober-minded people in West Germany also believe that our states must not be antagonists but partners. The Bonn newspaper GENERAL-ANZEIGER emphasizes that "regularized and reliable good-neighborly relations with Moscow are a constituent part of the fundamental conditions of a political situation where regard for each other's interests is possible without the use of force or war."

Trade has become one of the main foundations of Soviet-West German relations. "Now that there are more than 2 million unemployed in the FRG," the newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU points out, "the question arises: Who gains more advantages from this trade -- the East or the West?" For a number of firms this trade has become an important constituent part of their business operations.

In addition to specific aspects of the possible further development of bilateral cooperation between the USSR and the FRG, the most urgent international problems were, as is known, examined in Moscow, and above all the question of limiting nuclear weapons in Europe. For, in accordance with NATO's so-called "two-track decision," they want to turn FRG territory into a launch site for American first-strike nuclear missiles targeted on the Soviet Union and its allies. What would this mean, in point of fact? The answer is clear: the revival of the threat of war being unleashed against the USSR from German soil.

The West German side gave assurances that the present FRG Government seeks to maintain relations of peace and good-neighborliness with the Soviet Union. However, in politics, as in life, everything must be backed up with concrete deeds. "Given the present state of affairs," as Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, emphasized at the 5 July Kremlin meeting with Chancellor H. Kohl, "the Soviet medium-range missiles in the European zone are just a counterweight to the NATO countries' medium-range nuclear means in that zone."

They are not targeted on the FRG Armed Forces. But if American missiles are deployed on West German soil, the situation will change. The military danger for the FRG will increase many times over. Certain complications in relations between our two countries will also be inevitable. And as for Germans in the FRG and the GDR, they would have to look at each other, as someone recently put it, across a deep palisade of missiles."

That was said with the utmost clarity, honesty, and frankness. The Soviet people find it hard to understand what the FRG hopes to gain from the deployment of American missiles and the oversaturation of central Europe with all types of weapons of mass destruction.

One conclusion suggests itself: to take advantage of the opportunity, while it exists, to reach a fair agreement on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe, and agreement which takes both sides' legitimate interests into account, and thereby improve the situation on our continent. For such an agreement is still possible as long as deployment has not begun. Time will show whether H. Kohl's words to the effect that his government will treat with understanding the USSR's requirements in the security sphere conditioned by historical reasons will be reflected in the FRG's practical policy. The Soviet side voiced the hope that the FRG Government, mindful of the responsibility that it bears in this situation, will make a realistic stand on this issue in keeping with the interests of peace.

However, if the matter goes as far as deployment, the USSR will take timely and effective countermeasures to protect its own security and that of its allies. This is not just the opinion of the Soviet Union. This was confirmed at the Moscow meeting of leading party and state figures from seven socialist countries. The participants in the meeting declared that "in no circumstances will they permit military superiority over themselves."

As a result, the equilibrium will be restored, but at a higher level more dangerous for the preservation of peace. And the responsibility for this will naturally lie with the authors and executors of the present NATO plans.

The newspaper WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU writes that the Soviet leader "indicated very definitely to the FRG chancellor the consequences of the possible deployment of new American missiles on FRG territory." At the same time, the newspaper writes, Yu. V. Andropov "impressively expounded the Soviet desire for peace and negotiations."

The negotiations and talks in Moscow were useful: The people directly involved in them made this assessment of them. Fundamental questions of relations between our countries were discussed from the viewpoint of their possible development on the basis of the Moscow treaty in the interests of the peoples of the USSR and the FRG and in the interests of European and international security. By relying on the Moscow treaty our countries have, on the whole, succeeded in finding a common language over the preceding years and in finding solutions to problems that arise to the liking of both sides. This experience is our joint property. But it is all the more important that it not be wasted in the present complicated international situation.

BRANDT LAMENTS KOHL MISSILE STANCE IN MOSCOW

PM120718 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "To Be Regretted"]

[Text] Bonn, 10 Jul -- W. Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, has issued a statement here on the results of FRG Federal Chancellor H. Kohl's visit to the USSR. "It is to be regretted," he said, "that in Moscow the head of the Bonn cabinet declined to elucidate the possibilities of reaching a compromise on the question of missiles and merely confined himself to expounding the present U.S. Administration's position. In this way he missed on of the so rare chances of helping to reach an accord directed against nuclear madness." W. Brandt pointed out that the FRG chancellor refused to make suggestions of his own on the missile issue. "This attests that the election talk of those who determine policy in the Christian Democratic Union and the Christian Social Union -- was, first, frivolous and, second, tantamount to premature abandonment of the aim that accords with our interests: to prevent a new nuclear arms race on German soil," the leader of the West German Social Democrats declared.

In an interview in the newspaper WESTFAELISCHE NACHRICHTEN W. Brandt said, in particular: In my view, people engage in quackery when they want to create the impression that continuing the arms race will change nothing in East-West relations. It is a trick to seek to suggest to people that everything will remain as it was and that commerce, above all, will flourish even though we are drawing closer and closer to catastrophe by increasingly building up nuclear arms.

If an agreement limiting nuclear arms in Europe is not reached at Geneva by December 1983, W. Brandt declared, then, in his opinion, it will make more sense to continue talks between the USSR and the United States than to begin a new twist of the nuclear arms race spiral.

EUROMISSILE REMARKS BY FRG'S MERTES DERIDED

PM110946 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Jun 83 First Edition p 5

[Article by TASS political observer Yu. Kornilov "For SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA": Herr Mertes' Dangerous Illusions"]

[Text] "A crooked stick does not cast a straight shadow" -- says the wise, old German proverb. Herr A. Mertes, minister of state at the FRG Foreign Ministry, decided to demonstrate exactly the opposite. Expressing the position of those circles in West Germany who, on the one hand, are unconditionally tagging along with the U.S. militarist course and, on the other hand, are clearly alarmed by the unprecedented growth of the antiwar movement in their own country, he made a press statement the sense of which is that according to him the West Germany public has nothing to worry about in connection with the plans for the deployment of the new U.S. missiles on FRG territory. The "future of relations between the USSR and the FRG does not hinge" on these plans, he says. How so? Mertes has a ready answer. The Russians, he says, are political realists. This being the case, following the deployment of the missiles, they will "react realistically" to the situation and even... "show an interest in the steady development of relations with the FRG."

Mertes' statement is not the first statement of this kind in the FRG: the architects of dangerous concepts whose implementation would turn West Germany into the Pentagon's nuclear hostage are very eager to persuade people that whatever actions they undertake on Washington's order within the context of NATO, this will not affect Soviet-West German relations and these relations will continue, of course, to "develop normally."

But such postulates are an obvious delusion, not to mention a deliberate attempt to deceive the gullible! After all, Minister Mertes of all people, by dint of his official post, ought to know that if Washington -- which is striving by hook or by crook to smash the approximate parity of forces that has been established in Europe and the world and to that end is preparing to deploy in Western Europe, above all in the FRG, nearly 600 Pershing and cruise missiles aimed at the USSR and its allies and friends -- gets its way, it will mean the creation of a qualitatively different strategic situation resulting in a sharp increase in the nuclear threat to Europe.

"The Russians are realists" the West German minister declared. Well yes, we are advocates of realism in politics. But because we are realists and are well aware what the Washington strategists and their NATO underlings, plagued by an incessant imperial itch, would like to happen, our country makes it perfectly clear that if the deployment of the new U.S. first-strike weapons in Western Europe comes about, a chain reaction is inevitable. And the retaliatory measures will be effective -- Herr Mertes and his kind should have no illusions on this score.

FRENCH PLANS TO PRODUCE NEUTRON WEAPONS HIT

PM060955 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Jul 83 First Edition p 3

["Military-political Commentary" by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA international observer V. Pustov: "A Neutron Threat Again?"]

[Text] French Minister of Defense C. Hernu has announced that France has tested neutron weapons. "I personally attended these tests on Mururoa Atoll," he said. "If the president takes the decision to produce these bombs, we can immediately undertake its implementation." In an interview with Radio Europe-1 President F. Mitterrand has confirmed that "it is necessary to retain the technological capacity for the production of neutron weapons." According to Western press reports, French neutron warheads could be installed on the new Hades missiles (with a range of about 350 km) which are due to replace the current Pluton missiles (with a range of 120km).

Let us recall that the idea to develop this monstrous and inhuman variety of mass destruction weapon was conceived in the United States. It was people there who planned to suspend neutron weapons over Europe like a "Damoclean sword." This sinister plan was seen by the peoples, and not only the European peoples, as a challenge to all of mankind. Having decided on the full-scale production of neutron weapons, R. Reagan's administration announced, with a view to reducing the explosion of universal indignation, that the neutron charges to be produced will be stored in the United States. And this, or so they claim, is "a purely internal matter" for the United States. But they did not succeed in confusing the broad circles of the world public. The peoples bear in mind that the neutron threat, and the threat against Europe in the first place, has not disappeared. People in Washington are only waiting for propitious circumstances to implement it. Meanwhile the Pentagon is stepping up the production of neutron warheads for Lance missiles and neutron charges for 203.2-mm artillery shells. Recently Congress approved a \$500 million allocation for the next fiscal year for the production of neutron shells for 155-mm guns.

Against this background comes the worrying news for Paris about neutron weapons test -- French ones this time. It cannot but cause profound concern among all who are in favor of curbing the nuclear arms race and eliminating the threat of war.

Only people in Washington can acclaim the current French "neutron initiative." They acclaim it in the hope that it will, sooner or later, "pave" the way in the Old World for the U.S. neutron weapons.

It is well known that Europe is saturated to the limit with nuclear weapons and the continent's peoples are waging a determined struggle to reduce them. Despite this, there is now a growing danger that the already colossal stockpiles of the most lethal means may be augmented with new ones -- neutron weapons. This prospect is fraught with acceleration of the nuclear arms race and greater danger of war with all its catastrophic consequences. This is a threat about which a grave warning was given in the joint declaration adopted at the Moscow conference of leading party and state figures from the socialist states.

The peoples of Europe rejected U.S. neutron weapons at the time by firmly demanding that they be categorically banned. There are no reasons to believe that they will take a different position regarding the sinister French-made product.

PONOMAREV WELCOMES MARCHAIS-LED PCF DELEGATION

LD111643 Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 11 TASS -- A delegation of the French Communist Party [PCF] lead by Georges Marchais, the general secretary of the French Communist Party, has arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

The delegation includes Marime Gremetz, member of the Politbureau, secretary of the French Communist Party Central Committee; Guy Hermier, member of the Politbureau of the French Communist Party; and members of the French Communist Party Central Committee Jean-Francois Gau and Jean-Francois Meier.

At the airport the delegation was welcomed by Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Vadim Zagladin and Stepan Chernonenko, members of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Mogilevets, deputy senior executive officer of the CPSU Central Committee.

BRITAIN'S WHITE PAPER ON DEFENSE BUILDUP SCORED

LD111522 Moscow TASS in English 1502 GMT 11 Jul 83

["Conservatives Following in Washington's Wake" -- TASS headline]

[Text] London July 11 TASS -- The governmental White Paper on defense confirms the militaristic trend of the policy conducted by the Thatcher cabinet, its staking on further build-up of conventional armaments and particularly nuclear armaments to speak with the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty countries from the positions of strength. It follows from the White Paper that the official stand of the Conservative government is further increase of military expenditures. An example of this is the military budget for 1983-1984 which in absolute terms is 12 percent greater than last year.

During the rule of the Conservatives Britain's military spending increased in real terms by over 19 percent which became a heavy burden on the working people. Nevertheless it is noted with satisfaction in the White Paper that despite the economic problems the government was increasing the military spending every year and was spending in 1982 for military needs in absolute terms more than any other West European country in NATO. The government's intention to continue fulfilling NATO's decision on an annual increase of the military expenditures by three percent in real terms is confirmed in the White Paper.

In the White Paper the Thatcher government expresses complete support for the United States' obstructionist stand at the talks in Geneva and proclaims its negative attitude to the Soviet Union's proposals on keeping from first use of nuclear weapons and on freezing nuclear armaments. The British Government also expresses a negative stand with regard to creation of nuclear-free zones in Europe.

In order to justify such a large-scale build-up of military potential the White Paper contains sections which in the slanderous spirit typical of the U.S. official propaganda advance standard allegations about the so-called "military threat" by the Soviet Union. The thesis about the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty member states as the "potential enemy" is presented.

But even the authors of the White Paper had to admit publicly the falsity of these theses. Is not this shown by their admission that they have no information about the Soviet Union's plans to attack the West. Nevertheless the Conservatives have done everything in order to spiral the military expenditures during their stay in office by 19 odd percent, to cut the expenditures for education by 6.5 percent, for housing construction -- by 55 percent.

The Thatcher cabinet, as it is noted here, is not striving for a political dialogue with the Soviet Union. Such assessments are expressed not only by representatives of political opposition. This was said, for instance, by the recently retired Foreign Secretary Francis Pym.

The British Government declaring under the pressure of the public that it is in favor of a dialogue is actually striving to do everything to remove constructive contents from bilateral contacts and to prevent the raising of the level of these contacts. This idea is expressed clearly in the present White Paper.

It is not accidental that the British political circles hold that further stockpiling of armaments by Britain, including nuclear armaments, their modernization confirm that in these matters the Thatcher cabinet follows in the wake of the U.S. policy which has already resulted in the unrestrained arms race, created a dangerous situation for Europe and the whole world. Representatives of the opposition circles doubt the necessity of the military programmes now suggested by the Conservatives, particularly in conditions of Britain's limited financial and economic possibilities.

Summing up the White Paper, one of the British newspapers writes that it contains a recipe of the country's thermonuclear annihilation.

U.S.-TURKEY MILITARY COOPERATION ASSESSED

PMD61301 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 83 First Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Filippov dispatch: "Arming Turkey"]

[Text] Ankara, 2 Jul -- U.S.-Turkish talks have been held here on questions of further developing military cooperation on the basis of the December 1982 agreement. The U.S. delegation was headed by Assistant Defense Secretary R. Perle, who made a series of statements on the eve of the meeting to the effect that a threat to Turkey "steams from the Soviet Union."

Turkey's mass media report that during the talks there was a discussion of questions connected with the modernization of Turkey's Armed Forces and also of questions of increasing military assistance to Ankara.

The program for military cooperation between Turkey and the United States is in full swing. More than 10 air bases which are being equipped with powerful electronic communications facilities and at the stage of active modernization. Most of those installations are located in areas adjoining the Soviet Union's border.

The newspapers write that "in accordance with joint defense tasks," the Incirlik and Cigli air bases have been fully modernized and the airfield near the city of Konya where U.S. spyplanes equipped with the AWACS system will be based will go into operation by October this year.

MARCHUK RECEIVES ITALIAN BUSINESS LEADER

PM102115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jul 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] On 6 July G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received U. Merloni, president of the Confederation of Italian Industry (Confindustria) and president of the Merloni firm. Questions pertaining to the further development of scientific and technical and trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and Italy were discussed.

TASS SAYS CIA TERRORIST GANGS MURDERED ALDO MORO

LD100729 Moscow TASS in English 0550 GMT 10 Jul 83

[Text] Rome July 10 TASS -- International terrorism is the favourite means of the CIA for doing away with those whom the White House classes as political adversaries of U.S. imperialism. Thus, many people in Italy believe that it was precisely Aldo Moro's political course unsuitable for Washington that became the reason for his brutal murder. It is not accidental that the leader of the Christian Democratic Party was seized by the terrorists when he was on the way to the Chamber of Deputies where the parliamentary majority with the participation of the Communist Party was to be endorsed. It was to become a turning point in the political life in Italy and they in Washington fiercely objected to this.

The journal PANORAMA testified that after Aldo Moro's assassination members of the Christian Democratic Party got convinced that the conspiracy against him had been formed with the participation of "influential economic and military circles of the USA". As usual, the White House charged the CIA with the task of implementing this action for the "ensurance of U.S. strategic interests". And the CIA gave this assignment to gangs of terrorists at its disposal.

VISA AGREEMENT WITH NORWAY CONCLUDED

PM110818 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Agreement Concluded"]

[Text] On 30 June in Moscow an agreement on visa matters was concluded between the USSR and Norway through the exchange of notes. Taking part in the exchange of notes were N.S. Ryzhov, USSR deputy foreign minister, on the Soviet side, and D. Stenset Norwegian ambassador the the USSR, on the Norwegian side.

SOVIET-NETHERLANDS ECONOMIC COMMISSION MEETING

LD071607 Moscow TASS in English 1416 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 7 TASS -- "Talks at the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry were interesting and fruitful," G.B. de Grooth, head of a Dutch Government delegation, director general of the Department of Foreign Economic Relations at the Ministry of Economics of the Netherlands, told a TASS correspondent here today.

He noted that during the talks both sides had showed traditionally constructive approach. Combined with the past positive experience of business-like cooperation that had made it possible to map out a number of new promising areas of cooperation.

The Dutch delegation was staying in Moscow in conjunction with the 7th session of the Mixed Commission on Cooperation in the Economy, Industry and Technology which was held in Moscow on July 5-7, 1983. The session was chaired by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Aleksey Manzhulo.

The commission reviewed a wide range of issues pertaining to the state of and prospects for economic and scientific-technical cooperation and evaluated it positively, on the whole. It was noted that in 1982 trade between the two countries had increased 26 percent compared with the level of the previous year and had reached about 1.9 billion roubles. This year the development of mutually beneficial trade continued, the session said.

During the session members of the business community of Holland had meetings with officials from Soviet foreign trade organisations and branch ministries. Members of the Dutch delegation visited Moscow's industrial enterprises.

DFLP DELEGATION VISIT TO MOSCOW REPORTED

LD111755 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1715 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow, 11 Jul (TASS) -- From 4-11 July, a delegation of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), led by the front's secretary general, Nayif Hawatimah, was in Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries. At the meeting and conversations which took place, Soviet and Palestinian representatives decisively condemned Israel's continuing aggression against the Arab peoples, and opposed Washington's attempts to achieve the implementation of the one-sided agreement with Israel, which has been foisted on Lebanon, and which serves the United States, hegemonistic expansionist plans in the near East.

The sides condemned the political and military pressure on the Syrian Arab Republic, they expressed the general opinion that in the present situation in the Near East the cohesion of all patriotic forces of the Arab countries, and the consolidation of the ranks of the Palestine resistance movement in the name of the defense of the vital national interests of the Arab peoples gain special significance. On the Soviet side the importance was noted of the efforts which are being undertaken at the present to strengthen the unity of the PLO on the basis of the decisions of the 16th Palestine National Council session. The representatives of the DFLP and of the Soviet public confirmed their resolution to continue the struggle to attain an all-embracing Near East settlement. The sides noted unanimously that such a settlement can be ensured only by the collective efforts of all sides, including the PLO, by means of the convocation of an international conference.

Nayif Hawatimah and the members of the delegation gave a high evaluation of the consistent and principled support of the CPSU and of the Soviet state for the struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of its only legitimate representative, the PLO, for the establishment of a durable and just peace in the Near East. The Palestinian delegation stressed that the peace-loving initiatives of the Soviet Union and its efforts, which are directed toward the prevention of a nuclear war, play an enormous role in strengthening the positions of all forces which come out against the military danger in favor of safeguarding the freedom and sovereign rights of the peoples.

SOVIET WARSHIP ENDS OFFICIAL VISIT TO BISSAU

PM111451 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Jul 83 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Completion of Visit"]

[Text] Bissau, 4 Jul -- The official friendly visit paid to the Republic of Guinea-Bissau by the large antisubmarine ship "Admiral Nakhimov" has ended. During the visit, the Soviet sailors were warmly and cordially welcomed by the citizens of Bissau and had talks with leaders of the party and the government of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and of mass public organizations. Their speeches were distinguished by expressions of warm gratitude to the Soviet Union and the Soviet Armed Forces, who are mounting a vigilant guard over peace and the social progress of all mankind. During their stay in the country, the Soviet sailors laid wreaths at the Amilcar Cabral Mausoleum and the grave of national heroes fallen for the freedom of the Guinean people.

During a reception, J.B. Vieira, president of the Council of the Revolution of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, expressed confidence that the visit will serve the cause of further strengthening the relations of friendship and mutual understanding between the two peoples. The head of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, who visited the ship as a member of a party and government delegation, made an entry in the book of guests of honor. He highly evaluated the armament of the ship and wished its crew further successes in their service.

JANA CITED ON 'IMPERIALIST PLOT AGAINST CHAD'

LD111450 Moscow TASS in English 1231 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Tripoli July 11 TASS -- The events in Chad, close interaction of the United States, France and some other reactionary African regimes attest to large scopes of the imperialist plot against Chad and entire Africa with the aim of making the Chad conflict an international one, said the Libyan News Agency JANA. Dangerous steps in this direction were taken by France. Proceeding from colonialist interests Paris is trying to spread the Chad conflict and to involve in it pro-Western African governments, the news agency stresses. A broad anti-Libyan campaign unleashed in France shows patently that they in Paris are seeking a convenient pretext for an armed intervention. Trying to aggravate the situation in Chad the French Government is sending to Ndjamen military specialists and considerable volumes of armaments, is exerting open pressure on its agents in Africa, JANA writes. The arrival in Chad of Zairean paratroopers, the involvement in the conflict of Sudan and Ivory Coast are connected directly with these actions.

After Hissein Habre's refusal to receive in Ndjamen, a commission of the Organisation of African Unity for the investigation of the assertions of the Ndjamen regime and Western propaganda about assertions of the Ndjamen regime and Western propaganda about "Libya's involvement" in the events in Chad, it became clear that Habre is trying in every way to conceal the real state of affairs, the news agency writes. And the state of affairs is such that what takes place in Chad is not the mythical "Libyan intervention" but outright military intervention of France, Zaire and some other countries which has been organized and prepared on the bid of the White House. Such actions, the news agency writes, mean a gross violation of Chad's sovereignty, of the norms of international law and the principles of the Organisation of African unity. It is necessary to put an end to outside interference in Chad and to give the people of Chad the right to decide its destiny.

U.S. 'SABOTAGING' DIALOGUE IN EL SALVADOR

LD111847 Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 11 TASS -- TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev writes:

2.400 servicemen of the Salvadoran regime started intensive combat training in the special training center Puerto Castilla in Honduras, THE NEW YORK TIMES reports today. They are trained in methods of 'anti-guerrilla warfare' by U.S. 'advisers' who have the experience of the war in Vietnam.

This report came simultaneously with the reports on the new trip of special envoy of U.S. President, Richard Stone, into the region. This is not a chance coincidence. While instructors from the Pentagon are training the punitives for the further spread of bloodshed in El Salvador, Stone's visit widely publicized by Washington's propaganda must show the readiness of the White House for the quest of peaceful settlement of conflicts in Salvador and the Central American region as a whole.

In reality these trips by special emissary of the Reagan administration are a mere smoke-screen to cover up the line at the further escalation of the U.S. armed interference in El Salvador and mean an actual refusal to hold any serious talks. A new confirmation of this is that Stone has done everything so that there should be no meeting with representatives of the Salvadoran patriotic forces after the rumours about the coming meeting were spread in the press with a reference to official sources in Washington. The meeting did not take place as a result of the fact that the White House laid down conditions for its holding that are clearly unacceptable for the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador. News agencies note that the Reagan administration has no wish for talks with the rebels and wants only to be a 'mediator' between them and its puppets in San Salvador.

Such an attitude of Washington clearly indicates that it is actually sabotaging a dialogue with Salvadoran patriots for it has no wish for peaceful settlement in Salvador. The White House continues conducting the course at military solution of the problem, is seeking at any cost to ensure that the rotten Salvadoran regime remains in power.

The United States, which refuses to face the realities of the present-day situation in Central America, is conducting such a policy in Central America that leads to the further aggravation in the area of serious conflicts dangerous for universal peace.

STONE TRIP TO EL SALVADOR TO 'COORDINATE TACTICS'

LD081738 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 8 Jul 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Lev Novikov]

[Text] Richard Stone, the U.S. President's special representative in Central America, has arrived in El Salvador. He will subsequently visit a number of other countries in the region. In the opinion of the American press, his trip to El Salvador is explained by the Reagan administration's need to coordinate further tactics of action with the repressive regime in the light of plans being worked out by the El Salvador authorities to hold elections, in an act of farce, at the end of this year.

Another important point is the fact that on 20 July President Reagan is planning to once more present to Congress evidence of progress in observing human rights in El Salvador. As is known, at Congress' insistence the U.S. President is obliged to do this twice a year in order to ensure the allocation of major new sums for military-economic assistance to the El Salvador regime. In a word, one of the aims of Stone's visit to Latin America is in its own way a diplomatic cover for Washington's real policy in that region. Stone's task is to create the impression that the United States is not only interested in a military solution to the El Salvador problem. Perhaps this time too Reagan will succeed in convincing Congress of the philanthropy of the bloody El Salvador regime, although it is well known that the number of victims in El Salvador for the last 6 months totaled about 2,200 people.

U.S. Senator Dodd noted in connection with this that 6 months ago the President announced that military assistance to El Salvador must be continued. Now, Reagan again intends to come forward with analogous statements despite the growth in political violence in El Salvador. Only one conclusion can be drawn from this notes Senator Dodd: The Reagan administration gives preference to further arming the Salvadoran military and is not worried about the cleanness of its conscience before the American people.

SOVIET, ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTRY AIDES CONFER

PM081341 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Consultations Held"]

[Text] Soviet-Argentine consultations were held at the USSR Foreign Ministry 4-5 July on basic international problems and questions of bilateral relations. Taking part in the consultations were, on the Argentine side, (A. Listre), general director of the Argentine Foreign Ministry Foreign Policy administration; E. de la Guardia, Argentine ambassador to the USSR; (K.H. Karassales), Argentine representative in the disarmament committee, and (A. Molteni), chief of the Argentine Foreign Ministry International Organizations section; and on the Soviet side, V.F. Petrovskiy, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry collegium; S.A. Bogomolov, Yu.I. Volskiy, and Yu.M. Rybakov, USSR Foreign Ministry department chiefs.

V.G. Komplektov, USSR deputy foreign minister, received the Argentine Foreign Ministry representatives for a talk on questions of mutual interest. E. de la Guardia took part in the talk.

ARGENTINE COMMUNIST DELEGATION VISITS USSR

PM102136 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Argentine Communists in USSR"]

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee a delegation of ideological workers from the Communist Party of Argentina [PCA] headed by (S. Paes), candidate member of the PCA Central Committee Political Commission, visited the Soviet Union in June.

The Argentine communists were acquainted with the CPSU's ideological work experience, had meetings at the CPSU Propaganda and International Sections, Irkutsk CPSU Obkom, Bratsk CPSU Gorkom, and the USSR Gosplan, and visited industrial and agricultural enterprises and scientific establishments.

During the meetings the delegation members rated highly the Soviet people's achievements and the Soviet Union's contribution to the struggle to strengthen peace and avert thermonuclear catastrophe. Stress was placed on the tremendous significance of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet's Eighth Session and of the programmatic provisions and conclusions contained in Yu.V. Andropov's speech at the Central Committee plenum for further improving developed socialism and ensuring world peace. The delegation members noted that the Joint Statement of participants in the meeting of leading figures from the socialist community countries in Moscow on 28 June 1983 would provide a powerful new stimulus to the struggle of all the forces which oppose the danger of war.

SOVIET AWARD PRESENTED TO CUBA'S C.R. RODRIGUEZ

PM112127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jul 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Order Presented"]

[Text] Havana, 7 Jul -- A festive ceremony has been held here in connection with the presentation of the Order of the October Revolution to Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba. This high award has been conferred on him for great services to the development of the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of Cuba, and in connection with his 70th birthday.

After expressing profound gratitude to the Soviet leadership for the high assessment of his activity, C.R. Rodriguez stressed the powerful influence of the ideas of Great October on ever-new generations of fighters for freedom and independence. In the present conditions, he noted, when the Reagan administration is pushing mankind toward a thermonuclear catastrophe, the planet's peoples are pinning great hopes on the constructive policy of the bulwark of peace -- the Soviet Union -- and its Leninist Communist Party, whose firm course toward strengthening detente and international cooperation has won it universal recognition.

RECENT LEADER APPEARANCES, ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Andropov, Others Sign Obituary

PM231448 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 83 First Edition p 3

[Obituary of Aleksey Aleksandrovich Surkov]

[Excerpts] Hero of Socialist Labor Aleksey Aleksandrovich Surkov, the eminent Soviet writer and public figure, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, and secretary of the board of the USSR Writers Union, had died in his 84th year. A.A. Surkov's death is a grave loss to all multinational Soviet literature.

Yu.V. Andropov, G.A. Aliyev, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, M.S. Solomentsev, I.V. Kapitonov, M.V. Zimyanin, K.V. Rusakov, N.I. Ryzhkov, V.G. Afanasyev, L.M. Zamyatin, S.G. Lapin, B.I. Stukalkin, V.F. Shauro, L.N. Tolkunov, A.A. Yepishev, F.I. Loshchenkov, V.M. Mishin, A.M. Roganov, G.M. Markov, S.A. Azimov, Ch. Aytamato, M.N. Alekseyev, A.A. Ananyev, N.P. Bazhan, S.A. Baruzdin, A.A. Belyayev, Yu.V. Bondarev, P.P. Botsu, Yu.N. Verchenko, A.T. Gonchar, R.C. Gamzatov, N.M. Gribachev, K.M. Dolgov, N.V. Dunbadze, Yu.A. Zhukov, P.A. Zagrebelnyy, M.A. Ibragimov, Ye.A. Isayev, M. Kanoatov, V.V. Karpov, V.M. Kozhevnikov, F.F. Kuznetsov, T. Kurbanov, P.A. Kuusberg, L.M. Leonov, A.M. Maldonis, E.B. Mezhelaitis, S.V. Mikhalkov, D. Muldagaliyev, V.M. Ozerov, V.A. Petrosyan, G.R. Priyede, R.I. Rozhestvenskiy, S.V. Sartakov, Ye.I. Skurko, (M. Tank), Yu.I. Surovtsev, A.B. Chakovskiy, A.N. Chepurov, M.A. Sholokhov.

Leaders at Festival Opening

PM281012 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 22 Jun 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Holiday of Friendship and Brotherhood"]

[Text] A Festival of Georgian SSR Literature and Arts, devoted to the 200th anniversary of the Georgiyeusk Treaty between Russia and Georgia, is being held in the RSFSR. A large delegation of representatives from literature and the arts has arrived in Moscow from the fraternal republic under the leadership of G.N. Yenukidze, secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee. The ceremonial opening of the festival at the USSR Bolshoy Theatre was attended by Comrades G.A. Aliyev, V.V. Grishin, P.N. Demichev, M.V. Zimyanin; M.A. Yasnov, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Ye.K. Ligachev, B.I. Stukalin, V.F. Shauro, chiefs of CPSU Central Committee sections; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and D.L. Kartvelishvili, chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers.

Gorbachev Arrives in Kursk

LD080921 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Comrade Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Kursk today. He will be taking part in festivities devoted to the presentation of the Order of the Fatherland War, first class, to Kursk. At the airport Comrade Gorbachev was met by Gudkov, first secretary of the Kursk Obkom; Zhurkin, chairman of the Kursk Oblispolkom; (Buvalin), first secretary of the Gorkom; (Plotnikov), chairman of the gorispolkom; and representatives of party, administrative and public organizations and labor collectives.

Gorbachev Gives Kursk Award

LD092042 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Excerpt] A solemn session took place in Kursk today on the occasion of the presentation to the city of the Order of the Fatherland War First Class. Warmly received by those present, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed the session.

Gorbachev Ends Kursk Visit

LD092048 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Text] In the capital of the oblast [Kursk] Comrade Gorbachev laid flowers at the Lenin memorial and the memorial of military glory. A meeting took place at the oblast party committee with party, administrative and economic activists of the oblast, at which the further improvement of ideological and mass-political work were discussed in the light of the decisions of the June CPSU Central Committee plenum and the propositions and conclusions of the speech delivered then by Comrade Andropov.

Practical actions were discussed to increase the efficiency of industrial and agricultural production and to efficiently carry out the 1983 plan in all branches of the economy, enterprises and organizations.

In considering ways to increase the contribution made by the oblast's working people to the implementation of the food program, participants at the meeting paid great attention to agricultural problems, the work of the agro-industrial complex and the improvement of the management of its branches.

Comrade Gorbachev visited a number of farms in Sudzhanskiy and Korenevo rayons, and the rubber technical manufacture works in Kursk. Comrade Gorbachev left for Moscow today.

Grishin Receives Georgians

PM011537 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 22 Jun 83 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "Meeting at Moscow CPSU Gorkom"]

[Excerpt] The Georgian SSR delegation which is taking part in our republic's Days of Literature and Art in the RSFSR has been received at Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow party Gorkom, having cordially welcomed Georgia's envoys, told them how our motherland's capital and Muscovites are preparing to mark the 200th anniversary of the Treaty of Georgiyevsk. The city which reveres the memory of our famous predecessors, who laid the foundations for and strengthened the fraternity between the Russian and the Georgian peoples, devotes its considerable achievements to the upcoming jubilee. All preparations are being channeled toward the purposeful and systematic implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums which have imparted new speed and scope to the work of the capital's party organization. The vivid festival of the arts which the very first days of the stay of the masters of Georgian culture in Moscow have become will serve as a new impetus to the further, still closer rapprochement of the working people of Moscow and Georgia, to the strengthening of their creative and business contacts.

In characterizing in detail the economic, cultural, and scientific ties between Moscow and the Georgian SSR, Comrade V.V. Grishin particularly stressed the mutually enriching nature of these contacts.

Grishin Addresses Aktiv

PM270916 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jun 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Closer Links With Life"]

[Text] The entire multifaceted work of the capital's party organizations is taking place under the profound influence of the results of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's Plenum speech. Moscow party Gorkom is directing CPSU raykoms, party committees, and party bureaus to focus efforts on radically increasing the effectiveness of propaganda and agitation. At a meeting of the city party organization aktiv, held 22 June, it was emphasized that Moscow's Communists fully and entirely approve the CPSU Central Committee plenum decisions and accept them for unswerving guidance and execution.

V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, delivered a report at the meeting.

It was noted that the main attention of the capital's party organizations is directed at molding a scientific, Marxist-Leninist world outlook in communists and all working people and ensuring that all ideological work is organically linked with the resolution of the tasks of economic and cultural building and actively influences the strengthening of discipline and order in all spheres of labor and management. A well ordered system for the communist education of the working people is in operation in the city: this work has been thoughtfully planned -- centers for its scientific organization have either already been set up or are being set up in the rayons, and ideological commissions are working under Moscow CPSU Gorkom, the party raykoms, and many party committees. In the light of the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress, the selection and placement of ideological cadres have been considerably improved.

Discussing a wide range of questions linked with improving the work of educating the individual of the society of developed socialism, the participants in the meeting devoted special attention to the problems of combating negative phenomena and instilling high civic and moral qualities in young people and all Muscovites. The creation of an atmosphere of intolerance toward manifestations of an ideology and morals which are alien to our system, sympathetic work to mold the reasonable needs and interests of the individual, and the active rejection of anti-Sovietism and anticommunism -- these tasks must be constantly in the party organizations' field of vision.

The source of the efficacy, vitality, and effectiveness of ideological work lies in its scientific nature. The need was stressed to increase the contribution of Moscow's social scientists to the cause of the working people's communist education. The meeting outlined measures to enrich the content of the whole education system and the forms and methods of its operation, and to intensify the offensive nature of propaganda.

Taking part in the meeting were B.I. Stukalin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda section, and P.A. Smolskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section.

Grishin Meets Moscow Electors

LD250630 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] In Moscow, meetings are taking place between electors and their deputies. Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow city committee of the party, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet for the Perovskiy electoral constituency in Moscow, met his electors. He described the work of the session of the country's Supreme Soviet, prospects for the development of Moscow and further plans for provision of amenities.

Dolgikh, Talyzin at Ship Fest

PM050846 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Jul 83 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Fleet Workers' Holiday"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting to mark Sea and River Fleet Workers' Day was held in Moscow on 1 July.

In the presidium were: V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; K.S. Simonov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee section; leaders of a number of ministries and departments, socialist competition winners, and representatives of the capital's public.

L.V. Bagrov, RSFSR minister of the river fleet, delivered a report.

Kuznetsov Presents Awards

WAl1100 [Editorial Report] V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, "...presented high awards of the homeland to a group of comrades in the Kremlin" on 6 July as reported by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1200 GMT on 6 July.

Kapitonov Attends Ceremony

PM200847 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Jun 83 Second Edition p 5

[Unnamed TASS correspondent: "Sector Faces Important Tasks"]

[Excerpt] A ceremony to mark Light Industry Workers Day was held in Moscow 10 June.

The presidium comprised I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; I.I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; F.I. Mochalin, chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; leading production workers and innovators; socialist competition winners; and representatives of the capital's public.

Zimyanin at Komsomol Plenum

WAl10931 [Editorial Report] Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, participated in the "work of the Leninist Komsomol [VLKSM] Central Committee plenum" on 8 July according to Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 0935 GMT on 8 July.

Baybakov, Marchuk Addresses Class

WAl1010 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 1 July on page 3 reports that students in classes to improve the qualifications of leading economic cadres, held at the USSR Council of Ministers Academy of the National Economy Institute of Management of the National Economy, were addressed by N.K. Baybakov and G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Kunayev Visits Oblasts

WA081330 [Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 21 June on page 1 reports that D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, recently visited Chinkent Oblast farms. On 20 June a meeting of the oblast party aktiv was held in Chinkent and Kunayev delivered a speech.

"Having noted the enormous importance of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum decision and the program provisions and conclusions contained in Yu.V. Andropov's plenum speech, he stressed that the oblast's communist and working people are called on not to stint on effort, experience, and knowledge to successfully implement them. It is necessary above all to bring organizational, ideological, and mass political work in every labor collective in line with the new high demand.

"The work pace in industry, capital construction, and the development of the power industry must be stepped up, resources must be utilized more rationally, the policy of output must be improved and its prime cost reduced."

"One of the party organizations' primary tasks is a creative approach to work, the correct combination of ideological and political, labor, and moral education. It is necessary to eliminate shortcomings and negligence more decisively, to strengthen discipline and order everywhere, and to devote constant care to the widespread development and effectiveness of socialist competition. The role of labor collectives in the management of enterprises, institutions, and organizations must be enhanced in every way and press, television and radio work contributing to the implementation of the tasks set by the party improved."

Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian at 1405 GMT on 22 June reports that Kunayev attended the Dzhambul Oblast party aktiv and made a speech. He said:

"It is necessary to improve the work of procuring industry. It is necessary to improve the work of procuring enterprises, and to use the collective work order to a greater extent. The return from the irrigated lands, including sugar-beet plantations and irrigated pastures, must be improved. The share of private subsidiary farms must be raised. The further improvement in the rate and quality of work in industry, capital construction, transportation, and other branches is a matter of honor for the oblast's workers and specialists. Special attention must be paid to mastering full capacity for the production of mineral fertilizers and fodder additives. The whole force of socialist competition must be directed toward the (?elimination of lagging and shortcomings)."

"Comrade Kunayev further stressed the need to intensify the attention paid to the problems of satisfying more fully the ever growing cultural and consumer demands of the population, of improving the work of medical establishments and trade enterprises, of faster commissioning of new housing and establishments providing consumer services, and of environmental protection."

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1200 GMT on 6 July reports that Kunayev spoke at a meeting of the Alma-Ata Oblast party aktiv held on 6 July.

Rashidov at Uzbek Conference

WA111009 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1300 GMT on 7 July reports that S.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan Central Committee, took "...part in the work of the [Uzbekistan republican] conference" held 7 July.

Shevardnadze Activities Cited

WA081400 [Editorial Report] E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Communist Party of Georgia Central Committee, met visitors "taking part in the work of a USSR Academy of Sciences and Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences joint jubilee scientific session to mark the 200th anniversary of the Treaty of Georgiyevsk," at the Tbilisi Airport on 30 June. As reported by Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 1 July on page 1.

He also spoke at the jubilee session which was held in Tbilisi on 1 July according to a report by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1000 GMT on 1 July.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0800 GMT on 8 July reports on the Communist Party of Georgia Central Committee Plenum which opened in Tbilisi on 8 July. A report by Shevardnadze "laid particular stress on the role of the international education of working people in the spirit of the Leninist national policy of the party." "The report emphasized the particular topicality of questions relating to improving further the style and methods of ideological and organizational work in the rural areas."

SECOND EDITION OF ANDROPOV SPEECHES PUBLISHED

LD111636 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] "Selected Speeches and Articles," a book by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has been published in a second edition. It deals with topical questions of the domestic and foreign policy activity of the CPSU. The collection consists of speeches, articles and statements which embrace the period of activity of Comrade Andropov in leading party and state posts from 1942 to June 1983.

The materials of the book reveals the many-faceted work of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo in the leadership of communist construction. It attests to the perfection of developed socialism as the main theme of the activity of the party and of the people at the contemporary stage, and to the fact that our country is at the start of this protracted historical stage, which is leading to a gradual transition to communism.

Great attention is devoted to the main sphere of activity of the Soviet people -- economic. The key problem is identified, upon the implementation of which the rates of development of Soviet society in many ways depend, and which can be resolved by the shortest path possible, with minimal expenditure of strength and funds. This is the strengthening of party, state and labor discipline, the increased responsibility of workers at all stages, and the development of the creative activity of the masses. A significant part of the collection is devoted to a treatment of questions concerning the socio-political and ideological unity of the Soviet society and the further prosperity and rapprochement of the nationalities and ethnic groups of our country, which make up the new historical community: The Soviet people.

The book reflects the main aspects of the foreign policy activity of the CPSU and of the Soviet state, and of the activity of the party and the government in defending the gains of socialism, in maintaining at its proper level the defense capability of the USSR, and in frustrating the plans of the United States and NATO to attain military superiority over the Soviet Union and over the participant states of the Warsaw Pact. The book includes some material from the collection published in 1979, and also work from the subsequent period.

The collection has been published by the Politicheskaya Literatura Publishing House.

GAS PIPELINE UNDERGOING PRECOMMISSIONING TESTS

PM071033 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Jun 83 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Reliability Test"]

[Text] Construction of the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod main gas pipeline is nearing completion. Only a few dozen kilometers remain before the construction workers weld the last joint. An increasing number of reports on the completion of tests on the finished sections are being received from TASS correspondents. The gas pipeline sections going through the Mordavian and Tatar Autonomous Republics and Sverdlovsk Oblast have successfully undergone reliability and strength tests. The sections of the route built by the Vostoknefteprovodstroy and Uralneftegazstroy collectives are ready to receive West Siberian gas. Their teams are working in many places, including at the sources on the fuel artery in Tyumen Oblast. During hydraulic testing of the pipeline a pressure of about 100 atmospheres was created, which considerably exceeds the rated specifications.

As the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises main dispatcher administration reports, about 2,800 km of the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod pipeline have undergone successful testing. Construction of a section of the pipeline traversing the Ukraine more than 1,000 km long is nearing completion. One-fourth of it is ready for commissioning.

Compressor stations and operational services are being set up at an accelerated rate. This will enable the gas pipeline to begin work ahead of schedule, as the construction project collectives' socialist pledges envisaged.

EFFECTIVE USE OF MICROPROCESSORS IN ECONOMY

PM110837 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Conference at the Exhibition of National Economic Achievements"]

[Text] Comprehensive automation of production, the widespread application of computers and robots, and the introduction of flexible technology -- these are the main directions of the unified policy in science and technology elaborated by the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum. An all-union conference which ended 23 June at the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements in Moscow was a businesslike review of the potential for the effective use of microprocessor facilities in the national economy. Leaders of ministries and departments, scientists and leading experts from enterprise and design bureaus discussed problems pertaining to the speediest introduction of program control systems [komandnyye upravlyayushchiye sistemy] in various sectors of industry, agriculture, and other spheres of human activity. An important reserve to be tapped in solving this task, the conference noted, must be intersectorial cooperation and close collaboration with CEMA member-countries.

The successful implementation of this multipurpose program will be promoted by the Microprocessors-83 exhibition which welcomed its first visitors today. Its exhibits provide convincing proof of the mighty potential accumulated by Soviet industry in the application of electronics. The exhibition will be not only a review of achievements but also a school of leading experience - seminars are to be held there. A center has opened where it is possible to obtain recommendations for the effective application of microprocessor facilities in various spheres.

LAND RECLAMATION MINISTER VIEWS RIVER DIVERSION

LD052335 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0910 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Excerpt] We are beginning the program from the cycle "The Food Program: Ways to implement it." At our microphone today is Nikolay Fedorovich Vasilyev, USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources:

Hello, comrades. The Soviet people have been following with unflagging attention and interest the work of the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet. The decisions and documents from the plenum and session have been met everywhere with unanimous support and full approval. In the broad expanses of our homeland there is probably no corner where people do not labor to improve the land. And where they have been there are new canals, well-equipped settlements and blossoming gardens. Man and the land; the land feeds us, provides raw material for industry and makes us feel happy with its beaches, rivers, lakes and meadows. Man is dutybound to look after it, increase its yield capacity, grow two ears where previously just one grew and revive the swamps and wasteland.

The people who increase the potential of the fields and meadows or turn the wasteland or swamps into fruitful plantations are the land reclaimers. The work of the land reclaimers under present conditions is extremely necessary. You see, two-thirds of all the land used in agriculture is to be found in regions of insufficient moisture. The zone of so-called speculative agriculture [riskovannoye zemledeliye] includes such important granaries as the Volga region, the Ukrainian steppe, the vast regions of the Northern Caucasus, Siberia and Kazakhstan. The irrigation of land in these conditions makes it possible to ensure the stability and dynamism of agricultural production development. A third of the arable land -- the Russian Nonchernozem Zone, the Belorussian and Ukrainian woodlands, certain parts of Siberia and the Far East -- suffer, on the other hand, from a surfeit of moisture. They need drainage. The total area of improved land in the country has reached 33 million hectares. While currently occupying only 11 percent of the area of perennial arable fields, this land provides 34 percent of the gross agricultural production. The entire cotton and rice harvest at present, 75 percent of the vegetables, about half of the grain corn, the fruits and berries harvest, almost a quarter of the feed and a large quantity of other products come from the improved land.

And the trend is such that the role of improved lands in fulfillment of the country's food program will grow constantly. One irrigated hectare is five to six times more bountiful in yield than a waterless one, and a drained hectare yields a one-and-a-half-fold benefit. Therefore it is not accidental that, both in the decisions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and in the Food Program that it adopted, the task is set of developing land improvement in all possible ways. The program envisages an increase in irrigated and drained lands by 1990 to 41-44 million hectares, and thus a number of very important and large target programs is planned. The main one is an increase in the guaranteed production of grain, particularly corn, on irrigated land up to 22 million tons and the production of feeds up to 82 million tons of feed units by the end of the decade. Irrigated feed yielding fields are to be established on animal husbandry complexes to produce perennial grasses, silage and other intensive crops.

The implementation of these programs requires, first and foremost, the economic usage of local resources of irrigation water. However, even with the most zealous usage of these, the further development of irrigation, industry, water transport, power industry, the fishing industry and communal water supply requires a territorial redistribution of the flow.

The program's task to execute, by 1990, the construction of installations for the first stage of transferring part of the flow of the northern rivers into the Volga basin, and also of the Volga-Don, Rostok-Krasnodar, Volga-Chagra, Danube-Dnieper and Danube-Nisporeny canals, is of great importance for the further development of irrigation in the northern Caucasus, the Volga basin, southern Ukraine and Moldavia and the central Chernozem oblasts of the Russian federation, allowing the irrigation of millions of hectares of new lands in these areas.

Another major water economy task is also in line, comrades. This is the transference of part of the flow of Siberian rivers to Central Asia. Fulfillment of this task will enable millions of hectares of very fertile land to be watered, will relieve the strain on water supplies to large industrial centers beyond the Urals in the Russian Federation and in the Virgin Lands and southern areas of Kazakhstan.

The decisions of the May and November 1982 plena of the CPSU Central Committee have created new, favorable economic conditions in the countryside for the increase of production of agricultural produce. Now, under conditions of joint work between the staffs of management bodies for agriculture, we are emphasizing raising production and technical discipline in the collectives of water management organizations, strengthening the links of improvement of cooperation between land-improvers and other partners in the agro-industrial complex. The aim of such cooperation is to ensure a steady increase in the harvests of all agricultural crops on irrigated and drained land and the achievement of high results. Measures to increase agricultural crops and introduce industrial technology, noted Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at a meeting of first secretaries of the Central Committees of Union Republic Communist Parties, Kraykoms and Obkoms of the party, coupled with measures for land improvement, the scale of which will continue to be expanded in all possible ways, can secure high, stable yields of grain, feed and other crops. Builders have successfully fulfilled the 5-month program for the assimilation of capital investments, the commissioning of new improved lands, housing and amenity projects.

It must be said that in able hands transformed lands yield good fruit. Everyone knows of the achievements of the Uzbek cotton-growers. At the same time, a considerable step forward has been made in Uzbekistan in increasing the production of grain corn and feed crops. Here the grain corn yield has reached 70 quintals per hectare and the yield of alfalfa hay up to 134 quintals per hectare. In Saratov Oblast nearly 500,000 hectares are irrigated.

VASKHNIL DISCUSSES FEED PRODUCTION, UTILIZATION

PM051007 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 26 Jun 83 p 2

[I. Gorlanov report: "Higher Returns From Scientific Research; Scientists of the V. I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences Discuss Problems of Increasing Production and Making Rational Use of Feed"]

[Text] As is known, the Communist Party attaches special significance to the intensification of all sectors of our economy and to the organic combination of the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution with the advantages of the socialist economic system. The party sees this as the chief source of the dynamic development of social production. Today the demands on science in the economy's agrarian sector have considerably increased. Here, more than in any other sphere, it is necessary for scientist collectives, in close cooperation with producers, to ensure a valid and considered approach to the resolution of topical problems connected with implementing the Food Program. These demands were heard again with special force at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum.

It is important for scientific institutes to work more efficiently and flexibly, to concentrate their efforts promptly on the resolution of the basic problems of the development of agriculture and the agro-industrial complex as a whole, and to elaborate in a short space of time sound practical recommendations. One of the most important problems in agriculture today is the creation of a stable feed base for stockraising.

There was a detailed discussion about how to increase scientists' contribution to the resolution of scientific-technical organizational and economic problems of intensifying feed production at the 21-22 June session of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences (VASKHNIL). It was held under the sign of the practical implementation of the Food Program and the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum decisions.

The reports of V. K. Mesyats, USSR agriculture minister, and P. P. Vavilov, VASKHNIL president, and also the speeches by scientists and specialists analyzed the state of affairs in the organization of feed production, storage and utilization, and defined ways and means of increasing feed resources. It was noted that the main reason for the unsatisfactory provision of livestock units with feed is the low productivity of fields and meadows. Indeed, can it really be considered normal for kolkhozes and sovkhoses -- for example, in Orenburg, Kostroma, Pskov and certain other RSFSR Oblasts -- to gather only 9-12 quintals of hay, 80-100 quintals of green silage matter, and 100-150 quintals of root crops on average per hectare.

It is clear that, with this sort of productivity, it is impossible to provide the growing livestock population with full-ration feed. Moreover, it must be borne in mind that the possibilities for the expansion of feed crop areas on arable land, from which three-fourths of coarse and succulent feed are gathered, are now virtually exhausted. That means there is one way out, which is to work persistently to increase the productivity of each hectare of land.

The shortest way to achieving this goal, the session said, is to introduce everywhere scientifically substantiated zoned systems of farming, including feed production systems as well. Certain steps have been taken in this direction. Such systems have been elaborated and are already being introduced in most of the country's oblasts, krays and republics. The work experience of many kolkhozes and sovkhoses in various regions of the country shows that the introduction of such systems has a rapid effect on the yield increase of all agricultural crops.

The scientific potential possessed by VASKHNIL, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, and other departments of the agro-industrial complex, the session noted, makes it possible to successfully resolve many problems of strengthening stockraising's feed base today. Scientists have developed and implemented methods which ensure that 4,000-5,000 feed units per hectare are obtained from nonirrigated land, and 10,000-12,000 feed units per hectare from irrigated land. Plant strains have been created which can yield 100-130 quintals of dry matter per hectare with irrigation. Methods for procuring cured hay and silage, developed by scientific institutes, ensure that 95-97 percent of the nutrients are preserved in the feed. The task now is to make the broadest and fullest possible use in practice of the achievements of science and advanced experience.

Concerning the further development of scientific research in the sphere of feed production, the session stated that it must be oriented more precisely toward meeting the physiological requirements of animal organisms. The scientists' central task here is to increase the degree of the productive utilization of feed. At present, as is known, the coefficient of transformation of the energy and protein contained in feed into livestock products is still low -- in dairy farming, it is 20-25 percent, in meat production, 8-12 percent, and in egg production, 20 percent.

Scientists spoke with particular concern of the noticeable decline in the productivity of natural forage lands in recent years. They cover huge areas in our country and used to provide the main quota of coarse and green feed. However, in recent years, the harvests of feed from these lands have declined by almost 10 million tons of feed units. It has all been a matter of relaxing attention to and showing a lack of concern for meadows and pastureland on many farms, and of utilizing them inexpertly in a number of places. The losses from these omissions are not even compensated by the tremendous scale of reclamation work of hayfields and pastureland being carried out in the country.

The reports and also the speeches of VASKHNIL Academician N. G. Andreyev, V. G. Shtepa, corresponding member of VASKHNIL, and other scientists noted that meadows and pastureland are capable of giving a very high yield in return for reclamation measures, fertilizers and care. For example, every kilogram of nitrogenous, phosphate, and potassium fertilizer applied to natural hayfields is repaid with 11-12 kg of good hay, and with 13-17 kg on improved hayfields -- that is, 5-8 feed units. Yet only 2 percent of our natural hayfields and pastureland are fertilized, and then they are only given 2.5 kg of mineral fertilizers per hectare.

The session participants devoted great attention to questions of organizing and utilizing cultivated pastureland. It was noted in particular that such pastureland has not merely not increased but has even diminished in recent years. This process has been influenced to a certain extent by the widely held opinion that, with industrial methods of stock-raising, the grazing of livestock has allegedly lost its significance. Leaders and specialists on certain farms have begun to introduce -- without proper economic grounds -- the year-round stabling of cattle, which has entailed an increase in the consumption of green feed matter cultivated on arable land and also of concentrated feed, which is moreover most often obtained from state resources.

There are still many unresolved problems in feed production in general, and in meadow cultivation in particular. Take, for example, selection and seed-breeding work. Production workers have long been awaiting from scientists high-yield strains of perennial grasses, primarily alfalfa and clover, able to be cut many times, capable of rapid growth, hardy in winter and resistant to drought. It is perfectly obvious that if kolkhozes and sovkhoses do not have sufficient high-grade seed of grasses and other feed crops, all talk of intensification of feed production is in vain.

One of the main factors retarding the process of intensification of feed production is the insufficient provision of modern equipment. As is known, in the system of machines for the comprehensive mechanization of agricultural production for 1981-1990, it is planned to use 204 types of machinery and equipment in procuring and processing feed. As of today, industry is producing only a little more than half this number. As a result, the farms' requirements are not being met. The session noted that the lack of comprehensiveness in the formulation of scientific-technical problems and departmental fragmentation was having an effect here, as in a number of other spheres, too.

At the same time, L. I. Khitrin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture, and other speakers stated at the session that a great deal can be done by the skillful and rational utilization of equipment already existing on kolkhozes and sovkhoses. In particular, experience has shown the great advantages of the concentrated use of mechanized facilities in specialized feed-procuring teams and detachments where, as a rule, labor productivity is 50 percent higher than when equipment is dispersed to around individual subdivisions.

The problem of improving feed quality and feed value has always been a topical question, and today it is assuming special significance. Since the introduction of state control over feed quality, the proportion of low-quality hay, silage and cured hay has indeed fallen, but it is still very high (more than one-third for hay and over two-fifths for silage and cured hay). For this reason, the reports and speeches of VASKHNIL Academicians A. P. Kalashnikov, K. M. Solntsev, and M. F. Lupashku, VASKHNIL corresponding members M. A. Smurygin and I. P. Proskura, and other scientists noted that improving feed quality today is as important as increasing its production.

The most important reserve for increasing production, improving quality and reducing losses of feed is the introduction of progressive methods for procuring, preserving and storing it. Practice shows convincingly that, wherever new methods are mastered -- multiple grass cutting, hay drying by the active ventilation method, hay baling, the application of chemical and bacterial preparations during the laying in of silage and cured hay -- and wherever a good storage base is created, high-quality feed is laid in every year as a result in those places. On the farms of Latvia, for example, more than 80 percent of the hay procured last year was first-or second-grade, while in Lithuania and Estonia the figure was 90-94 percent of the silage and cured hay laid in.

By matters are by no means like this everywhere. Many kolkhozes and sovkhoses procure feed in the old way. One of the most acute problems is the reduction of feed losses during storage. According to scientific institute figures, around 20 million tons of silage and cured hay and more than 6 million tons of hay are lost every year because of the shortage of storage facilities. Despite this, targets for the construction of feed storehouses are not being fulfilled from year to year. Unfortunately, the session stated, there are still serious departmental barriers to the comprehensive resolution of these problems. For this reason it has become extremely necessary to pool the efforts of departments in the agro-industrial complex in the design, construction and production verification of experimental mechanized storage facilities for feed.

The introduction of progressive forms and methods of labor organization and payment is very important in the struggle for high-quality feed. Science and practice have proved, in particular, the great effectiveness of transferring feed-procurement teams, detachments and links to the collective contract. Yu. F. Bugakon, chairman of the Bolshevik Kolkhoz, Ordynskiy Rayon, Novosibirsk Oblast, described how the transfer of the feed-production shop workers to a contract term has enabled the farm for many years now, even in drought conditions, to provide livestock units with sufficient high-quality feed. As a result, milk yields and livestock weight gains -- fattening rates -- are increasing there with every passing year. Last year, the average milk yield per cow was 3,800 kg. The average daily weight gain of young livestock is 720 grams, and the fattening rate around 1 kg.

Important questions of the development of feed production were raised in their speeches by Academician Ye. P. Mishustin of the USSR Academy of Sciences, VASKHNIL Academician N. Z. Milashchenko, and other scientists and specialists.

The session participants examined and adopted recommendations on intensifying feed production, improving feed quality and utilizing feed rationally in the country's main natural-economic regions.

A general meeting of VASKHNIL academicians and corresponding members on 22 June examined organizational questions. P. P. Vavilov was relieved of his duties as president and V. D. Pannikov of his duties as vice president of the academy on their retirement. VASKHNIL Academician A. P. Kashtanov was elected vice president of VASKHNIL.

NEW RULES ON AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY SUPPLY

LD101708 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 10 Jul 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Political observer Yuriy Letunov comments on the improvement of economic relations between agriculture and other branches of the economy.

[Letunov] Hello, esteemed comrades. Our agriculture today has at its disposal more than 20 million different items of machinery and other equipment. This is a huge treasure. In operation are the very important K-700 tractors and the heavy KamAZ heavy trucks. Clearly the complicated machinery must be in operation without interruption. Its reliability and durability largely determine the tempo and quality of work, and in the end, the harvesting results. In order to achieve efficiency and smooth operation of all links along the entire chain [of harvesting], it is necessary to intensify the incentives for those concerned, to increase financial accountability and to strengthen the system of financial autonomy.

A new regulation has been introduced, in effect from 1 July 1983, determining new rules for the supply of different kinds of agricultural machinery, equipment and chemicals. Accountability has been increased. Should any defects in the machinery appear during the guarantee period, then Selkhoztekhnika must see to their timely elimination. Time limits have been strictly set out, which is very important. Thus, repairs on machinery for fieldwork must be completed within a day, if no dismantling of the main component is necessary. Should such dismantling be required, then repairs should be completed within 3 days. Five days is the time limit for replacing basic components — frames, engine blocks, rear axle assemblies. Regarding the elimination of shortcomings in livestock breeding equipment, this time limit is calculated literally by the hour.

Selkhoztekhnika must pay out a fine if it fails to fulfill its obligations. Supplying enterprises, in their turn, are accountable to Selkhoztekhnika.

The achievement of uninterrupted supply to the population of diversified foodstuffs is only possible by meshing together the work of agriculture and the branches of industry that service it, as well as transportation and trade. In other words, it is necessary to organize things in such a way that everyone has an interest in the end result. The question of creating a stable and efficient system of partnership relations between agriculture and the other branches of the national economy was discussed at a session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. Now, a basic index in assessing the activity of enterprises servicing the collectives and sovkhozes will be the increase in agricultural production, and this index will be compared with the levels achieved during the preceeding 5 years. Strict account is to be taken of the fulfillment of agreed-upon undertakings for all kinds of work. This in turn will determine the level of bonuses, the size of the fund for social-cultural activities and for housing construction. Other measures are also envisaged to improve economic relations.

Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov said at the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee: Ensuring smooth and uninterrupted work for the whole economic mechanism is a necessity of the day as well as a program for the future. This is a component part of the general process to improve our social system.

INDIAN RADIO REPORTS USSR NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS

BK101246 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 10 Jul 83

[Text] The Soviet Union today carried out three nuclear explosions near the Caspian Sea. The explosions were recorded by the Bhava Atomic Research Center in Bombay. The detonations took place at 5-minute intervals around 0930 Indian Standard Time this morning [0400 GMT]. According to the Seismology Department of [name indistinct] University in (?Stockholm), the first explosion had a magnitude of 6 on the Richter scale, the second 5.9, and the third 5.8.

'PROGRESS' CRAFT BRINGS CARGO INTO, OUT OF ORBIT

LD012348 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 1 Jul 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksandr Aleksandrov have been working for the 4th day on board the Salyut-7/Soyuz T-9/Cosmos-1443 orbital complex. The cosmonauts are now carrying out the unloading of the satellite craft, the transfer hatch of which they opened yesterday. [shots of cosmonauts unloading cargo]

[Begin video recording] [Correspondent A. Tikhomirov] During today's television communications the cosmonauts tried to show us the internal arrangement of the compartments of the Cosmos-1443 craft but, as you see, it turned out as it would in a warehouse: the craft is currently packed with about 3 tons of cargo. When the space has been cleared, then we shall be able to see. But this chart [shots of graphics] shows the whole complex which is now flying in orbit. From right to left the Soyuz T-9, the Salyut-7 and the Cosmos-1443: As you see, the dimensions of the Progress cargo craft are shown by the flashing outline within the dimensions of the satellite craft. What does it represent?

[Academician U.S. Avduyevskiy] Essentially it is a multipurpose space vehicle. At the present time it is carrying out transportation functions. It is for that reason that it is so full of cargo. As a means of transportation it is capable of carrying about 3 tons of cargo for different purposes and of docking with the station. But having docked with the station it is not a passive truck. This vehicle possesses great power potential. It can supply additional fuel to the station, and it can supply additional power. In addition, when the cargo has been unloaded the Cosmos-1443 will increase substantially the volume of the piloted station itself; it will increase the volume of living space.

[Tikhomirov] Fifty cubic metres?

[Avduyevskiy] Yes, there is 50 cubic metres which is equipped with a life support system and power supply. But besides this the vehicle is not merely a truck. It can be called a space tug. It possesses a great stock of fuel, and it can therefore transfer vehicles for different purposes from one orbit to another, which it does linked up with this station, raising its orbit and maintaining it. In addition to its tug capability, it can also be turned into an autonomous station, or an autonomous module, as we call it, which will carry out independent scientific and economic tasks. For example, crystals can be smelted, and astrophysical observations can be carried out where pilots are not needed but where precise orientation is required. It is equipped, moreover, with a much perfected control system, and it is therefore also an autonomous module.

Finally, the vehicle is equipped with a return vehicle. This is capable of bringing down to earth about 500 kg of cargo to a prescribed point, ensuring a soft landing -- that is to say the most delicate instruments can be brought down, e.g. crystals, and different kinds of apparatus which require precision handling. Therefore, it provides the delivery of cargo both into orbit and from orbit.

[Tikhomirov] And so the length of the orbital complex, together with the cargo module, is now 35 metres. Its weight is 47 tons. There are seven compartments -- a seven room apartment is what Vladimir Lyakhov said today. [end video recording]

SATELLITE HOOKUP BETWEEN MOSCOW, CALIFORNIA TV

OW101813 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1215 GMT on 5 July carries a 50-minute program entitled "Moscow -- Space -- California" on a television satellite hookup between a Soviet panel in Moscow's Ostankino Television Center and a U.S. panel at an American youth festival held in San Bernardino, California, at the end of May.

The program is preceded by an introduction by Gennadiy Gerasimov, political observer of the NOVOSTI Press Agency. Appearing in a studio, Gerasimov says: "Good evening, comrades. The program you are about to see is generically a talk show and, to some extent, a concert. Well, television viewers are accustomed to talks -- in Studio 9, in a theater lounge or in other places. However, today's program is unique. First of all, the participants are separated by a distance of 11 time zones. In other words they find themselves at almost opposite ends of the earth. It is morning there; it is evening here; and the talk is held via satellite. Enthusiastically, one could say that this is unreal, or one could put it more mildly -- a miracle of technology; but in fact such a program has long been within the scope of the technical possibilities of present-day television. The point is not that it is possible to speak across seas and oceans and, moreover, to see each other. The point is: is there anything to say to each other and is there a mutual desire to look each other frankly in the eye?

"In my opinion, what is most interesting is not so much the technical aspect of the program, but its organizational side. The U.S. Unuson Corporation and Soviet television decided to set up a television link for a talk between American and Soviet people -- an unrehearsed talk, however it turns out. The program was held within the framework of the "Us" music festival and you will see this word "Us" both in Russian and in English. Technology worked to draw together peoples and nations. Many countries became interested in the program, and so the more widely it is shown, the better, because it serves the international education of people.

"All too often technology contributes not to drawing together, but to alienation, discord and even hostility. Too often the mass media is used for mass misinformation. Too often the division of the long-standing contrast of "we" and "they" is pursued. Just like two tribes who lived in ancient times divided by a river, those who lived on the other side of the river were already "they." If one may say figuratively, like plague cockroaches, "they" were aliens deprived of common human qualities and features. They may have been called differently: heathens, dark skins and infidels.

"Anthropology and history would give their own convincing explanations here. However, it is a different time now. It is called an age of instant information and mass communications. One even talks about the world turning, from the viewpoint of all-permeating information, into one global village. It would seem that there could be no more [word indistinct], nor heathens, nor wariness of the unknown, nor, particularly, automatic hostility toward something different. There is no longer anything that is unknown. However, mass communications did not abolish politics. The unknown was replaced by lies and the unknown is used to frighten.

"The Reagan administration uses mass communications precisely for preserving this division of "we" and "they." To it the Soviet people are the tribe on the other side of the river. They are those who inhabit the empire of evil, as the U.S. president said about our country. Correspondingly, we are portrayed as fiends. Observers there have thought up the term "demonization" of the enemy -- from the word demon. Of course, this did not begin with Reagan. The same observers write about the chronic U.S. political sickness, Soviet phobia or, as we more commonly call it, anti-Sovietism. During the years of detente, one observed a remission, an abatement, of this sickness. However, under Reagan it has taken on a serious and even fatal form, insofar as it brings war closer.

"Long years of anti-Soviet inculcation have led to the fact that many Americans react to the word communist not in a common, rational, sensible way, but emotionally. Over these long years an automatically negative reaction to the word communist, and at times to the words Russian and Soviet, has been cultivated in them. In an analogous situation, you remember Famusov's exclamation in Griboyedov's "Woe from Wit": Oh my God, he is a carbonaro. [member of 19th century secret Italian organization] However, if you ask all these Famusovs what these carbonari are, they could not answer comprehensibly. Just as many Americans could not answer comprehensibly if one asked them to explain what communists are and what their aims are, besides seizing America, besides this foolishness which there they constantly ascribe to us Russians.

"You can imagine how a Soviet-U.S. talk -- not about missiles, but a general talk -- must be regarded against such a negative and emotional background. You can imagine what sort of sensation it is for some Americans to see Soviet people as people. One would say that for the Soviet television viewer this program is also an opportunity to see ordinary Americans with their freckles. Of course, it is. However, the fundamental difference here is that we have never made, nor make, demons and fiends out of them.

"We are educated in the spirit of internationalism and the friendship of peoples. But it is not the same over there. I think that over there they are still not prepared to screen the movie "Circus." We point to the integral defects of the United States as a capitalist society. However, Reagan himself talks about both unemployment and the crime rate. He talks about them because they are his problems as well. We point to the military-industrial complex, but this very expression was circulated by a U.S. president [Eisenhower], though not Reagan. However, this is also a U.S. problem which, incidentally affects the destiny of the world. "Generally, we have the friendliest attitude toward Americans, as a talented and frank people. We have not waged war against each other, if one does not count the unpleasant episode of U.S. participation in the foreign intervention against the fledgling Soviet Government. We have no territorial claims on each other. Well, there was a Russian America, but the tsar sold it. It has now become a U.S. state and is called Alaska. What have we not shared, that there should be a quarrel? The world? But it does not belong to us. We have different ideologies. This is grounds for polemics, but not a reason for bloody quarrels. The joint statement, adopted after the meeting of the leaders of the seven socialist countries last week in Moscow, again expressed the firm conviction of our countries that no world problems, including the historical argument between socialism and capitalism, can be solved militarily. A nonmilitary path remains -- the path of peaceful coexistence. Incidentally, the principles of peaceful coexistence were discussed in the document on the framework of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union signed in 1972 in Moscow. The current administration in Washington is conducting a different policy.

"However, you will see another America, other Americans from California, who reason differently. Look at how a Soviet-U.S. dialogue at the space level turned out."

The program begins with video of preparations for the hookup, followed by an introduction of the participants. The U.S. panel comprises: astronaut Rusty Schweickart, Dr Maurice Mitchell, director of the Washington School of Communications, and Congressman George Brown; the U.S. moderator is (Sam Kean). The Soviet panel comprises: Academician Z.A. Malkova, member of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences; academician Ye.P. Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and V.I. Sevastyanov, pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR; the Soviet moderator is commentator Vladimir Pozner.

The respective panels and both studio audiences discuss general questions of mutual understanding and technological cooperation, particularly in the sphere of education, as well as various human interest issues. The formal discussion is followed by video of Soviet and U.S. musical numbers shown on large television screens in both countries. The program ends with a number of interviews with the hookup participants.

BRIEFS

NEW GROUND STATION -- A Moskva space communications station has today been put into operation in Cheleken, Turkmenistan. This enables inhabitants to pick up central television transmissions in black and white and color. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 7 Jul 83 LD]